



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-001  
Tuesday  
3 January 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-001

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3 January 1995

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## Rwanda

### Bizimungu: New Year Met 'With Agony and Tears'

EA0101182695 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145  
GMT 1 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In his speech to mark the end of the year 1994 and the beginning of 1995, H.E. President Bizimungu last midnight said that other nations are celebrating the occasion with happiness, but in Rwanda it is marked with agony and tears. Many Rwandese were killed and others lost their loved ones. All this was done while the UN was just watching. It was only the patriotic Rwandese who decided to sacrifice their lives and resources to liberate our motherland.

He appealed to all Rwandese to have hope since our nation was liberated from dictatorial leaders. He further said that the Rwandese people should not forget the atrocities committed in our country. Instead they should always consider the consequences of the genocide in our country in order to avoid that crime against humanity in our country in future.

Economic-wise, the president said that his government inherited empty coffers from the national treasury, but the government has tried its best and today there is a base, since the government civil servants have begun getting their salaries. Infrastructures like schools, hospitals, communications, and provision of electricity are all operating. Under the same development, H. E. President Bizimungu said that the government and the National Assembly are also functioning, and the soldiers of the former government are already being retrained and politicized and in near future they are to be integrated into the national army, and this should provide assurance to the Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries that their security can be provided if they returned.

On the issue of integrating the leaders of the former government into the new government, President Bizimungu deplored the idea and said that since they are the perpetrators of genocide, instead of being given posts into the new government, they should be handed over to the international tribunal for trial. He further said that the government assistance to the survivors of genocide is one of the ways of bringing about national reconciliation and that is why the government yesterday participated in the program of joining the orphans all over the country to mark the end of the year.

### Bizimungu Urges Vigilance Against Attack

EA0101191595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115  
GMT 1 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On the occasion of the new year, the head of state, Pasteur Bizimungu, addressed a goodwill message to the nation, a message translated [from Kinyarwanda] for you by (Boniface Muruhafunzi):

[(Muruhafunzi)] [passage omitted] While we are making progress on the issue of reconciliation and reconstruction of the country, the group of criminals announce an imminent attack on Rwanda. This is an unrealistic dream, but we should nevertheless be vigilant, President Bizimungu advised. [passage omitted]

### Hutu Extremists Kill 10 in Southeast Region

EA3012202494 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800  
GMT 30 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports from Kibungo say the Interahamwe [pro-Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia] have attacked people who refused to follow them to Tanzania. The attack was launched on 28 December on two locations in the Kigarama Commune, Kabale Constituency, bordering Akagera Park, resulting in the deaths of 10 men, women, and children, with three seriously wounded.

The attackers from the Akagera Park were identified thanks to a rescued little girl, who recognized her brother among the executioners. The criminal gang consisted of nine murderers of Gatunzi, a former militia leader in the region. We received the report from Mr. Deo Iligira, our correspondent in Kibungo.

### Former Government To Sue RPF, Others

AB3012154494 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215  
GMT 30 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan government-in-exile intends to counterattack in court the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and all those who helped it to establish itself at Kigali. Former President Theodore Sindikubwabo has stated in Zaire that he will file a suit with the International Tribunal on Rwanda. Kamanda wa Kamanda reports from Kinshasa:

[Begin Kamanda recording] This action is mainly directed at the RPF, Ugandan, Belgian, and U.S. governments, as well as the United Nations. Theodore Sindikubwabo described them as the detractors of the Rwandan people. The man who still considers himself as the constitutional president of the Republic of Rwanda, and who like many of his compatriots has sought refuge at Bukavu in eastern Zaire, asserted that he and his cabinet—today reduced to a few ministers—are hard at work collecting evidence to back up their case. The suit will be filed before July with the international tribunal set up to judge the crimes against humanity in Rwanda, he announced.

The accusations are contained in a document published last September and entitled 'The Rwandan People Accuse'. It covers crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide as a specific crime. The attack on Rwanda, and complicity in the attack against Kigali, the assassination of Juvenal Habyarimana, terrorism, non-assistance to persons in danger, the embargo—described as unjust—against the



Rwandan people, and others are the accusations cited by the leader of the Rwandan Government-in-exile, stating that the Rwandan people are determined to reveal to posterity and history—history with a big H—all the truth about their strategy, thus enabling people of goodwill, imbued with peace and justice, to do what they can to restore their rights. [end recording]

### **Tutsi Refugees From Abroad Flowing In**

*BR3012150294 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 30 Dec 94 p 4*

[Report by Nina Verhaeghe: " 'Burundians' and 'Ugandans' fill the vacuum in the new Rwanda—Tutsi exiles returned en masse to Kigali"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kigali—The change of political power in Rwanda has brought with it considerable social change. In most urban centers of the country, trade and the services sector have passed into the hands of returning refugees: Rwandans, almost exclusively Tutsis, who fled the country shortly after the 1959 revolution. Now, they say, they have finally returned home.

Anyone who takes a taxi in Kigali these days often has to show the driver the way. "Excuse me, I am new here," they say. Now and then you see a truck resolutely enter the left-hand lane: Ugandan transporters who were distracted for a moment. In addition the number plates of the vehicles driving round Kigali at present reveal much of the new Rwandan reality: Many of the city's inhabitants come from Burundi, Uganda, Zaire, or Tanzania. These are the traditional host countries of the Rwandan diaspora. But there are also people who have returned from more distant destinations: South Africa, Europe, or the United States.

It has always been a major point of discussion precisely how many Banyarwanda, or people of Rwandan origin, live abroad. Estimates vary from 750,000 to 2 million. According to figures from the Rehabilitation Ministry, close to 350,000 Rwandans have now returned from abroad, with the Banyarwanda from Burundi forming the largest group. Other sources say that at least 600,000 "old refugees" (or their descendants) have come back to Rwanda.

### **Trade**

Although some of them work in public administration, especially in RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) ministries, most went to work in the sectors where they were active in their host country: in trade and services. After all as "foreigners," these Banyarwanda could work only in the private sector in their host countries, and it has made

many of them into successful entrepreneurs. At the same time the "foreigner" label has kept the desire alive for their own country.

"We did not come here in the first place to do business. The most important motive was coming home, looking for our parents' house, seeing who of our relatives was still alive," said Bernadette Kubwimana, a businesswoman who used to work in Zaire. "I had never been here, I only knew the Gisenyi border town, but I did not hesitate for a moment. I knew that I was home here."

Gaston Gastare, who used to work in the travel agency business in Uganda, did not know Kigali either. But that did not prevent him from setting up a travel agency here quickly. "Being a refugee is an idea which you have all the time. In Uganda I always knew that I was doing business as a Rwandan, not as a Ugandan," he said. What did he think of the fact that the Rwandans here call him a Ugandan? "That is a joke, no more," he said. "They see my number plate and they say: He is a Ugandan. But we are all Banyarwanda and we are back here for good."

The description of the new Rwandans as "foreigners" is a sensitive point for many. It gets even worse when long-standing inhabitants speak of a sort of occupation of the country by the new Rwandans. "That comment has no basis at all," says Antoine Munyakazi-Juru, a Rwandan from Zaire who heads the Rwandan Chamber of Commerce. "Do not forget that many of these so-called foreigners are now investing a lot of money here, and this way are making a major contribution to the reconstruction of the country. Finally the economic sector in Rwanda has recovered without any help from the international community."

"Another positive thing," said Munyakazi-Juru, "is that the Rwandan economy can become more diversified thanks to this influx. Traditionally Rwanda was very dependent on agriculture. Of course agriculture is very important, but in order to develop the country, industry and the service sector must become stronger."

### **City Dwellers**

The fact that most of the returning Banyarwanda are city dwellers could also have important consequences, since Rwanda's population has traditionally been rural. The concentration of people could cause a shortage of space in a country which was already facing overpopulation and a shortage of land. In the Rehabilitation Ministry they are working on designing accommodation for the city dwellers in the area around Kigali. All rural activities would be banned from nonurban areas. This will lead inevitably to expropriation and relocation. Without supporting measures—and the question is whether there is money for that—it would be a very painful operation.

## Zaire

### Mobutu To Organize Elections Before July

AB0101160095 Paris AFP in French 2031 GMT  
31 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 31 Dec (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko announced yesterday evening that he will give orders for the organization of "free, transparent, and democratic" elections within the deadline given by the Constitution that governs the transitional period, that is 9 July 1995.

"I do not intend, he stated in a radio and television goodwill message to the nation, to allow the transition to continue beyond 9 July 1995."

Marshal Mobutu also stressed that these legislative and presidential elections should be organized "with the help of international organizations and competent bodies."

The Constitution, accepted by all the political parties in Zaire and signed by President Mobutu on 9 April 1994, fixed 15 months as the transitional period.

The Zairian president expressed the thought that, since the restoration of multipartyism and the democratic transitional period on 24 April 1990, these four years have been "increasingly unbearable" until the establishment of a "transitional parliament, a constitution, and a government accepted by all," that enables Zaire to come "out of the isolation in which certain countries had placed it."

Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo confirmed on 13 December, in an interview on the Belgian public television, RTBF, that he intended to organize general elections in Zaire in 1995.

These elections will be the first free multiparty elections since Mobutu came to power in 1965. He will be candidate for his own succession.

### Currency Reserves Total About \$5,000

AB3112172794 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT  
31 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, Dec 31 (AFP)—Zaire's state bank has available foreign currency reserves amounting to about 2,000 dollars and "some Swiss francs", the Zaire government reported Saturday.

Its holding of the local currency totals no more than nine million new Zaires (3,000 dollars).

The news, given in a statement published after a cabinet meeting, coincides with the establishment of an interim management committee while a new bank governor is appointed.

Press and Information Minister Massegabio Nzanu who read out the statement repeated the figures to

confirm the level of the bank's currency holdings. The statement gave no reason for the absence of reserves.

The former governor of the Bank of Zaire Diang Kabul was relieved of his post a month ago by a presidential decree following a request from the government.

The government put forward on December 28 the names of two possible successors as well as that of Kabul's deputy who has retained his job on a temporary basis.

### Opposition Negotiator on Progress of Talks

LD3112172194 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 31 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire close advisers to President Mobutu have taken the initiative in resuming negotiations with his principal opponent, Etienne Tshisekedi. Although they started three weeks ago, the negotiations have begun to accelerate these last few days, with a meeting taking place yesterday between 250 deputies from both the presidential tendency and the opposition. At issue is the degree of authority granted last June by President Mobutu to Kengo wa Dondo. A clarification is offered by Lambert Mende, chief opposition negotiator, who spoke to our correspondent Monique Mas.

[Begin recording] [Mende] Of all the institutions of the republic, only the presidency, the transitional parliament, and the courts are not in dispute. However, government leadership is at the center of a bitter controversy, one that is paralyzing the country's social and economic life. As you know, both Kasai provinces have opted out of the national economic circuits as a form of protest against Mr. Kengo's government.

[Mas] Since Mr. Kengo's appointment, the international community—and particularly Western nations—have sought closer relations with Zaire, which has been something of a trump card for President Mobutu. Why, then, should he now show an interest in negotiating with Mr. Tshisekedi?

[Mende] I am not sure to what extent it is possible to say there has actually been a rapprochement between Zaire and our outside partners. As you know, bilateral structural cooperation has not resumed. You are also aware of the humiliations that President Mobutu has suffered, notably on his visit to Biarritz. It seems that he has been taken in and conned, with Mr. Kengo convincing the West that he would be better than Mr. Tshisekedi at undermining the dictatorial regime and convincing Mobutu that he was going to rehabilitate him. In reality, Mr. Kengo has taken everyone in with his razzle-dazzle, the result of which can be found in the reactions we are now witnessing. [end recording]

### Rebel Leader on Negotiations With Government

AB2912184994 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 29 Dec 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For three decades, rebels who opposed the seizure of power in Zaire by President Mobutu have been fighting a sporadic war along the borders from Uganda and Tanzania. Unreported until now, the main rebel group, the League for Democracy in the Congo, LDC, recently came in from the cold. They held negotiations with the Zaire Government and agreed to lay down their weapons on condition that they were integrated into the Zairian Army. About 300 of the rebels are now living at a village called Kirotshe on Lake Kivu. Elizabeth Jones has just been there, and she talked to the rebel commander, Francois Mapaya, and asked him what they had been fighting for all this time:

[Begin recording] [Mapaya] I will say here that myself, I have been fighting for all Zairians, for all Congolese. Zaire has gone deep in the darkness, because we have been misled by an individual. We have been led for 30 years by one individual, who has taken our country down in the dungeon.

[Jones] So what are your plans? Do you plan to stay here?

[Mapaya] No, for us, we do not plan to stay here. Our first condition which we gave the government and up to date, it has not been fulfilled; the first condition is that our boys who are familiar... [pauses] who are used in the military, who are in the military, should be reintegrated into the National Army. The second condition is that we said that the government should care for the widows who lost their husbands in the war and for the orphans who lost their parents in the war, the government should care for them—but up to date we have not seen any results from the government—and we are still waiting. We are just there, abandoned, we do not know what the government is planning.

[Jones] If after sometime you are still here, and the government has done nothing, would you go back to war?

[Mapaya] Myself, I am still patient, I am waiting for the decision of the government.

[Jones] So, you yourself are not willing to go back to war?

[Mapaya] Me myself, by now I am not willing to go back to war, but what I am willing.... [pauses] me, I am praying that there must be a very big change.

[Jones] And your comrades? How many are you altogether here?

[Mapaya] I have about 300 combatants with about 48 families.

[Jones] And all of you came out of the bush voluntarily?

[Mapaya] Yes, we came, all of us, from the bush. We were not captured, we are not prisoners of war. It was a reconciliation between us and the government.

[Jones] But so far they have not given you anything?

[Mapaya] They have not given us anything. The first day we reached here, they brought about 30 sacks of rice, two gallons of cooking oil, one jerry can of paraffin, one sack of salt. That was all. Let me say that in the two months since we have been here, we never got anything from them. Even our boys, you can see them, they are suffering. They do not have clothes, they do not have (?watch). That is all they have.

[Jones] You have decided not to go back to war yourself for the moment. What about the others? Do you think there are others who will become very frustrated if your conditions continue this way?

[Mapaya] They are not. They will not do anything without my consent.

[Jones] So, you are prepared to wait here and see what happens to you?

[Mapaya] Okay, we are still waiting until we see the decision—the last decision of the government.

[Jones] How many rebel groups were there fighting in the mountains, because I heard there was more than one.

[Mapaya] Okay, there were about two groups which have been fighting. Our group and a second group, which was a bit far from us. It was a very little group and we cannot know the number, but it is not all that above 100 people. The group itself... [pauses] they wanted, they had that need of coming out—of following—since they heard that our group had reconciled, that they might also come and join us, but we do not know what is going on because since we left the place and we have been here, we have not got any news from there.

[Jones] Do you think Mobutu will ever go?

[Mapaya] Mobutu will go, one day, one time, he will go, because I believe that since he is a human being he has blood and God has limited his date. If he will not be removed by ourselves, but God himself has planned. He has limited his age. [end recording]



## Ethiopia

### Thousands of Constitution Supporters Demonstrate

EA0101192595 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia  
International Service in English 1630 GMT 1 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Residents of the city of Addis Ababa today converged on the Meskel Square in the center of the capital in support of the newly-adopted Constitution of Ethiopia. The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY estimated the number of the peaceful demonstrators as half a million. Women paraders from Oromiya, Amhara, Harer, Gurage, and Tigray displayed cultural dances attired in their colorful national costumes. [passage omitted]

Addressing the rally, region 14 council chairman, Mr. Tefera Walewa, comforted the families of martyrs by asserting that their cause has borne fruit through the constitution. The chairman of region 14 extended invitations to opposition groups to compete peacefully and democratically in the forthcoming elections which, he said, would be a run-up to form the first democratically-elected government in the history of the country.

## Kenya

### Moi Gives New Year's Address, Views Constitution

EA0101152195 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 2100 GMT 31 Dec 94

[New Year's address to nation by President Daniel arap Moi from Nakuru State House on 31 December—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] My fellow countrymen, ladies and gentlemen: Today is the first day of January 1995. I am delighted to share with you the joy of this new year. On this joyous occasion I send warm greetings and best wishes to all Kenyans wherever they may be, watching or listening to me now on television or radio. Similar greetings and best wishes go the rest of Kenyans and our friends in and outside this country. To you all I wish to say: ninawatakieni nyote mwaka mpya yenye furaha na fanaka [Swahili for 'I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year'] [applause].

As we usher in the new year, let us thank God for His love, protection, and blessings to each one of us, individually and to our beloved nation of Kenya.

Looking back at your achievements, I can only say: You are a hardworking people despite many difficulties you have encountered in the last three years. Indeed, tolerance, patience, and understanding have remained the bedrock of our achievements. In this respect, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the support you have given me personally as your president and to my government [applause]. This you have done on the realization that your destiny as a people rests entirely on our ability to

plan and manage the resources available to us in the best manner possible. It is gratifying to note that during the year that has just ended, our economy recorded considerable improvement: Notably, the Kenyan shilling appreciated against all the major international currencies. The overall impact of this appreciation of the shilling has significantly lowered the cost of living for wananchi [citizens]. While thanking God for these blessings, I appeal to Kenyans to appreciate the fact that their future is in their own hands [applause]. The development of this nation is the collective responsibility of all Kenyans. Let us stop the habit of seeking solutions to our problems and challenges from outsiders, for that breeds laxity and complacency. No amount of rhetoric will build this country, but hard work and discipline will.

Fellow Kenyans: As I have intimated earlier, since we reintroduced multiparty politics three years ago, the conduct of some leaders has been characterized by falsehood, incitement, and rumor, all threatening to tear apart the fabric of our national unity. Here I must say we need to open a new chapter in our approach to national issues. We must open a new chapter in our political arena. All Kenyans must focus their efforts toward the realization of national interests, as opposed to personal or party interests. Yes, we must open a new chapter in national unity and development.

Another issue I must touch on this day is that of the Constitution of Kenya. The Constitution must remain the pillar of our nationhood. The interests and security of each and every Kenyan must be safeguarded and guaranteed by the national Constitution. Consequently, any changes to the Constitution must sustain and preserve the same. No individual or groups of people have power to arrogate themselves the right to change such a vital legal instrument that established our nation and all the organs of management that have made this country the success it is today. Following past debates and comments on the Constitution I will be inviting constitutional lawyers and experts from various countries, including the USA, Germany, France, Britain, and Canada to assist [applause] in collecting the various views from all Kenya before they are put to parliament for debate in the usual manner [applause]. In this respect, I appeal to Kenyans from all communities to now make their views known on this important issue and submit the same for consideration by the team of experts once constituted.

Finally, I urge all Kenyans to recognize the importance of unity for our common good. The year before us will present new challenges. One such certain challenge is that of our growing population with its attendant problems of unemployment, environmental degradation, and rising antisocial activities. We must therefore prepare ourselves to meet such challenges with courage and confidence in unity. As we cross over into 1995, let us resolve to make Kenya a better place to live in as we bring to realization the theme of unity for national development [applause].



Thank you and may God bless you abundantly in 1995 [applause].

### Somalia

#### UN To Abandon Mogadishu Headquarters 15 Jan

AB0301094395 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT  
3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Jan 3 (AFP)—UN troops and civilian personnel will abandon the sprawling UN headquarters compound in south Mogadishu on January 15, retrenching to the port and airport, senior UN officials said Tuesday [3 January].

They will also abandon an office in north Mogadishu, which is controlled by self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, their checkpoints on the "Green Line" dividing the north and the south of the lawless capital, and a humanitarian coordination office at a point in south Mogadishu known as Kilometre Four, a frequent site of clashes between UN troops and Somali militias, the officials said.

The remaining 9,000 UN troops and approximately 50 civilians are due to withdraw from this ungoverned Horn of Africa nation by the end of March following the failure of Ali Mahdi and his arch-rival, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, who controls most of south Mogadishu, to agree on a government of national unity.

#### Faction Leader Claims Victory Over Aidid Forces

AB2912114094 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT  
29 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Dec 29 (AFP)—A Somali factional leader claimed Thursday [29 December] that his militiamen had defeated fighters loyal to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid in a battle in the western town of Beledweyne overnight.

Abdi Osman Farah of the Hawadle sub-clan said his militiamen had killed or wounded a large number of armed supporters of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) in fighting which lasted several days, before dying down late Thursday.

Travellers from the city said both sides suffered heavy casualties. More than 12 people wounded during the clashes have been evacuated to hospitals in Mogadishu, they added. But reports from the SNA office in the region denied that fighting took place. The faction's officials said the city was calm and that they were busy establishing local authorities in the region.

General Aidid is the main warlord in Mogadishu, the capital of the Horn of Africa nation, which has been riven by anarchic factional fighting and without a government since former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre was ousted in January 1991.

The United Nations plans by the end of March to withdraw a remaining 10,000 peacekeeping troops deployed in Somalia, following the failure of Aidid and his main rival, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, to agree on a government of national unity.

#### 11 Killed, 217 Wounded in Weekend Fighting

AB0201142095 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT  
02 Jan 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Jan 2 (AFP)—Eleven people have been killed and 217 others wounded in three straight days of fierce factional fighting in the Somali capital, hospitals reported Monday [2 January].

The fighting between the Murusade and Abgal sub-clans of the larger Hawiye group which erupted in the city's southern Bermuda district on Saturday continued on Monday, with rival militias trading shells, rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire near the airport. The Murusade, led by Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, an ally of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, appeared to be gaining ground against the Abgal who support self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

A Bangladeshi UN soldier was wounded when he was hit by a stray bullet as fighting raged around the seaport. He was rushed to hospital where his condition was described as "stable".

The director of the Digfer hospital Mohamoud Fuge said the hospital was full of casualties from the violence and complained that the operating theatre could not be used because of lack of diesel to fuel the only electricity generator.

Pick-up trucks with guns mounted on them known here as "technicals" proliferated in southern Mogadishu, interrupting plans by the departing United Nations Operation in Somalia to move their equipment to the air and sea ports.

The Malaysian contingent comprising 256 troops however left Mogadishu Monday despite the fighting.

Clashes between the two sub-clans in the Medina and Bermuda districts last month left at least 100 people dead and more than 300 others wounded, according to the UN Operation in Somalia.

The earlier violence was apparently sparked by Afrah's defection from Ali Mahdi Mohamed's camp, to that of Aidid.

Somalia has been without a government since the ouster of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991.

The United Nations, which sent a large peacekeeping force in an effort to stem the anarchic fighting and mass starvation that followed the collapse of Barre's government, plans by the end of March to withdraw the remaining troops following the failure of Aidid and Ali Mahdi to agree on a government of national unity.

**Ali Mahdi Urges National Forum Before UN Withdraws**

*EA0101135295 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia, who is also the SSA [Somali Salvation Alliance] chairman, has on behalf of SSA, the Somali people and himself congratulated all the peoples of the world and especially the Somali people on the occasion of the New Year, 1 January 1995, tomorrow. [passage omitted].

The president, who is also SSA chairman, noted that problems existed and civil war was being waged in some parts of the country, such as Kismaayo, Beledweyne, Mogadishu, and the Shabeellaha Hoose region. He said that this fighting was not beneficial to the Somali community in any way, but was rather only causing suffering. Likewise, the president stated that as it was known that UN forces, who came to help, would leave on 31 March, it was necessary that Somali organizations and the Somali people focus on ways of holding a national conference before 31 March.

In conclusion, the president wished the Somali people victory and progress.

**Aidid Urges Somalis To Unite, Settle Differences**

*EA0101193195 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 0445 GMT 1 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Muhammad Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Leadership Council of the SNA [Somali National Alliance] and of the USC [United Somali Congress], yesterday called upon the Somali people to strengthen their unity and settle any differences by means of peaceful negotiations. Mr Aidid, who was addressing the Somali people through the mass media on the eve of the new year of 1995, reported on the problems encountered by the Somali people and the country and on the efforts of Somali organizations in conjunction with sections of the Somali community toward establishing a government of national unity which, God willing, would meet the wishes of Somali people.

He stressed that patriotic Somali people in general should act in support of Somali organizations trying to normalize the Somali people's togetherness, love, and unity and remain vigilant against the conspiracies and sabotage of imperialists and their collaborators.

He prayed to God that the Somali people would form a government to represent them for the sake of peace, unity, and togetherness next year. He also requested the countries of the world and international agencies to stop interfering in the Somali people's affairs and limit themselves to humanitarian assistance.

**Aidid Spokesman Rejects BBC 'Fabrications'**

*EA0201161795 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1100 GMT 2 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance, SNA, has described as ill-intentioned the untrue reports recently broadcast by the BBC Somali service. He described as fabrications the BBC's reports that fighting had taken place in the Godka area of Mogadishu between supporters of General Mohamed Farah Aidid and those of Ali Mahdi. The spokesman said the BBC Somali service and the spokesmen of United Nations Operation in Somalia [Unosom] had been busy for some time providing disinformation on the facts obtaining in Somalia, stirring up civil war and exaggerating. The spokesman said Unosom's aim was to make its incorrect prediction, according to which a very bloody civil war would break out after its departure, come true, thus exonerating itself from the failure ascribed to it by the international community, and at the same time underlining that the objective of its presence in Somalia was to prevent fighting.

The BBC Somali service, which is well known for stirring up sedition among the Somali people, has now mobilized itself to propagate Unosom's campaign of fabrications.

The SNA spokesman stated that the fighting in Godka had nothing to do with SNA supporters, something the Somali people, particularly the residents of Mogadishu, were aware of.

In conclusion, the spokesman called on the Somali people to resolve their differences in a spirit of brotherhood, which was the policy of the SNA. That was the way leading toward a restoration of fraternity, love, and unity among the Somali people.

**Mandela Delivers New Year's Message**

*MB3012124194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115  
GMT 30 Dec 94*

[New Year message by President Mandela on the SAPA  
PR wire service—30 December]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fellow citizens.

I am greatly honoured to address you at the end of a remarkable year in the history of our nation and on the eve of a new year that is so full of hope.

1994 will go down in history as an epoch-making year for the South African people, and indeed for humanity as a whole. We are at the close of a year which saw the defeat of the apartheid system, against which the entire world was united. As a nation we can be thankful for what was achieved and proud of the way in which we conducted ourselves.

Significant progress has been made in the first six months of the government of national unity. The inauguration of democracy stands out as a singular attainment. No longer do our people fear the institutions of power. We have a government that is acceptable to the majority of South Africans. Transparency and accountability have become norms in our new life.

A national consensus has been forged on the policy to bring a better life to all South Africans. All parties in the government of national unity are united behind the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Initial steps to implement this plan have been taken in the form of the presidential projects, and preparations have been made for the early start of many more projects.

A legislative programme to ease the way to institutional change is well under way. Land reform has begun in earnest. In addition to the resettlement of people who were forcibly removed, a legislative framework has been set up to address land disputes arising from apartheid, in the form of the land claims commission and the land claims court.

The constitutional court and other measures to promote human rights have been introduced. These achievements are a tribute to the glorious people we are. As we enter this new year I wish to congratulate all South Africans on their selfless efforts to make this possible, as individuals and as a nation.

With this solid foundation, 1995 can be a year of transformation if we join hands to make it so. What we have gained in the past year must be consolidated. But more than that, a duty rests on the shoulders of all South Africans to strive to make this another year of which we can be proud.

Every South African should work to make the local government elections a success. These elections will be a conclusion of the journey towards democracy which we started on 27 April.

Our people should be mobilised for development and reconstruction. In 1995 the government of national unity will adopt fiscal policies marking a departure from the days of apartheid. Uplifting living conditions will be a priority.

One of the most urgent concerns of all South Africans in the coming year should be the education of our children. Despite a slight improvement in the overall pass rate, the matriculation results for 1994 remain disappointing. Nevertheless, we should provide ourselves on the good start we have made in establishing a culture of learning and teaching in our schools.

I take this opportunity to urge all students to go back to school and improve on the work of the past year. Those who have not made it should be assured of the support of the government of national unity and community structures.

I appeal to all organisations in the field of education to make 1995 incident free. The encouraging start we made in 1994 needs to be consummated by a year in which our youth can begin to enjoy the fruits of learning in a democratic society.

The significant changes we envisage can only be brought about in an atmosphere of peace and stability. The momentum for peace must be sustained and even strengthened. While there has been relative calm since the establishment of the government of national unity, the events in Natal and the taxi violence continue to blemish the nation's proud record. Let us join to end this scourge in 1995. Let us all be soldiers of peace.

As we enter the new year, let every South African join the march against crime. The steps that the government of national unity is taking to improve living conditions should be reinforced by a population mobilised against criminal activity. Let every South African refuse sanctuary to transgressors of the law.

I wish to congratulate our men and women in uniform on their sterling work to defend our young democracy. Many have to work under extremely difficult and even appalling conditions. Let them be assured of the faith which the president has in them and the determination of the government of national unity to improve their working conditions in the coming year.

Let 1995 be a year in which the good relationship between every citizen and our police service is further improved. A pleasant beginning has been made.

On my own behalf, I thank you for the honour you have bestowed on me by electing me to preside over these momentous changes.

I wish you all a prosperous and peaceful new year.

God bless you.



**De Klerk, Zulu King Addresses Mark New Year**  
*MB3112192494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Hopes for the future and warnings of what might go wrong dominated the New Year's messages of three of the country's leaders. Here are excerpts from the speeches of President Nelson Mandela, Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. [passage omitted]

[Begin De Klerk recording] The year 1994 has been a watershed year for South Africa. So much has happened. Our country is in a new orbit, with a new steady course. We know where we want to go: economic growth, new job opportunities, and health services, vast numbers of new houses, a better life for all, and together with that a new constitution, breathing space and credible protection for all our various cultural groups, the effective combating of crime, cooperation between all South Africans through nation-building and reconciliation.

We also have reason to be thankful. The Lord has been good to us. The election went well. The government of national unity is thus far successful. We are making progress in all spheres despite growing pains and bottlenecks.

The year 1995 is full of promise. All South Africans must, however, realize that success is not self-evident. Things can go wrong. Extensive strikes, whether in the private sector or in the public sector, will with one blow destroy the prospects of a better life of all our people, including those of the striking employees. [end recording]

[Begin Zwelithini recording] The year has been a historic year constitutionally. I saw both positive and negative developments. The positive developments were the political emancipation of our country through a negotiated settlement. Apartheid suffered demise, and a new, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist South Africa was born.

The year also saw negative developments: the recurrence of political violence, taxi feuds, and road traffic disasters. I sympathize with all those who were affected. I strongly encourage all those fighters for peace. I urge unity in the royal house, in the kingdom, and the country at large. Let us bury once and for all our selfish ambitions and give way to national stability and unity. Let the New Year be a year of peace, hope, reconciliation, and development. May God guide us all. [end recording]

**Mandela Pledges Spending on Health, Education**  
*MB0301075795 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The funding of education and health services in the former homelands is to receive top priority in this year's budget. This was the word from

President Nelson Mandela after paying a visit to Bedford Orthopedic Hospital in Umtata in the former Transkei.

Mr. Mandela said the previous government had discriminated against the former homelands. He said conditions at educational institutions and health centers in the former Transkei, KwaNdebele, and Lebowa were disgraceful when compared with those for whites. This, he said, would have to change.

[Begin Mandela recording] There is going to be a visible move in the budget from the apartheid budget to a budget which is intended to ensure a better life for all of us. [end recording]

Mr. Mandela was welcomed warmly by staff and patients alike. For the children, the visit brought with it an unexpected treat of all being handed small packets of New Year presents by the president.

**Mufamadi To Change Police Leadership**  
*MB0101170995 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 01 Jan 95 p 1*

[Report by Ray Hartley]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The rule of South Africa's white police generals is set to come to an abrupt end early in the new year with sweeping changes to the top echelons of the service on the cards.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday that new national and regional police commissioners more representative of South Africa's population would be appointed early this year. Some of them could be civilians. The second tier of leadership—the heads of police divisions such as Public Order and Crime Intelligence—would also be replaced by new leadership more in keeping with South Africa's racial make-up.

Mr Mufamadi said the white generals would not be dismissed but would be redeployed elsewhere. "I am not going to force them to embrace change but it is not going to be enough for them to simply pledge loyalty to the minister, the president or the new South Africa," he said.

Further changes aimed at loosening the grip of Pretoria police headquarters on police stations and bringing them closer to the communities they served were also under discussion.

The new leadership would take charge of all 11 apartheid-created forces, restoring "collapsed command and control" at the highest level. "We need to move with some speed. In the Eastern Cape you have three police forces—Transkei, Ciskei and SA [South Africa], two national commissioners and a regional commissioner, and none of them know who is in charge," he said.

The constitution allows for civilians or ranking officers to become police commissioners, but Mr Mufamadi would not say who was in line to take over the running of the service. However, with only three black generals out



of 50, Mr Mufamadi could be forced to recruit its new look leadership from outside the police service.

Ministry sources said other changes under discussion included:

- Reducing the number of officer levels from 14 to seven;
- Improving the “career pathing” of operational police and improving their salaries; and
- Doing away with military ranks and replacing them with civilian titles like “chief commissioner”.

Also being considered was a proposal for a new uniform in a different shade of blue. However, the R500 billion [rands] it would cost to re-outfit the police was the subject of much debate within the force.

Meanwhile, evidence has emerged that large numbers of senior officers were promoted just before the April elections, further bloating its already top-heavy white officer corps. Senior ministry sources said the promotions perpetuated the racial imbalances of the officer corps.

A committee headed by former electoral commission official Dawn Mokhobo and former Peace Accord official Piroshaw Camay has, meanwhile, been appointed by Mr Mufamadi to investigate racial discrimination.

### **Slovo Says Housing Plan Ready for Implementation**

*MB0301110195 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
29 Dec 94 p 7*

[Report by Lorette Grobler]

[FBIS Translated Text] While most people were preparing to go on holiday, the long-awaited White Paper on Housing quietly made its appearance early in December. Mr. Joe Slovo, minister of Housing and one of the main architects of the new housing policy, believes that with the white paper, the point has now been reached where the new government can start making good in the field of housing.

According to Mr. Slovo, the drawing up of the white paper was a painful and long-drawn out process. This had already become clear at the great conference on housing at Botshabelo, when the many delegates spent hours arguing over every single contribution to the housing accord, and over the removal or addition of a few words.

Housing Department Director General Billy Cobett explained it this way: The department did not wish to spell out its policy immediately and before getting the support of all of the players. That is why it decided to first hold back and negotiate before completing the white paper. But it was already very clear that the population was tired of all the talking. “Where are the houses?” was the question heard everywhere.

“People often ask me how many houses I have already built,” Mr. Slovo said recently. Even President Nelson Mandela is being reproached. Young blacks say publicly that he is not “nca”—a capable person—because he is not delivering on his promises.

One of the most significant clauses in the white paper provides that the maximum housing subsidy for the poor be increased from 12,500 to 15,000 rands. This increase is not merely a proposal or a possibility. It is being implemented immediately—even within the constraints of the current housing budget.

This means that any household earning less than 800 rands per month can immediately apply to the provincial housing board for the subsidy. Another sign of the government’s commitment to the plan is its (unprecedented) outspoken opposition to boycotts. According to Mr. Slovo, the government is very strongly opposed to boycotts.

In the white paper, the government sets out eight priorities that will be applied from 1995 and are aimed at delivering 1 million houses in five years.

- The first priority is “stabilizing the housing environment.” This includes an “unprecedented campaign” against boycotts and the identification of areas where banks can provide housing loans. The white paper is very clear on this subject: Areas where there is no acceptable level of civic responsibility, law enforcement and repayment of services will not be recommended.
- The second priority is the rationalization of the many institutions within the civil service and defining their powers clearly. Parastatal organizations in the housing sector will be drastically restructured, and new bodies will be created to carry out specific functions. The white paper is particularly clear on the powers of the National Housing Department in relation to the provincial housing departments. A power struggle between the two, as happened this year, must be avoided. The national department will retain a large degree of power by setting up broad national goals and monitoring provincial progress.
- The third key priority to the government’s housing plan is the provision of government subsidies to the poorest section of the population. The White Paper states unequivocally that any South African household with an income of less than 3,500 rands per month will qualify for a state subsidy.
- Saving is one of the most important methods through which the country’s poorest will obtain access to housing credit. Another method the government will use to get its housing plan off the ground is a national savings scheme. Once anyone can provide proof of a pattern of saving for at least nine months, banks will be able to extend a housing loan to him.

—The role of the banks in the housing plan is seen as one of Mr. Slovo's major victories this year. Housing credit is the fifth priority in the white paper, and a cornerstone of the housing plan.

The banks have already announced that in 1995 they will provide about 50,000 housing loans worth about 2 billion rands. The bond guarantee scheme plays a major role in this. Through this scheme, the government guarantees that it will protect banks against losses caused by illegal occupation and boycotts. Existing bank property that is illegally occupied—about 16,000 properties—will be taken over by the government for a period of three years, and firm steps will be taken against the occupants.

The creation of a National Housing Finance Corporation is expected to be completed within the next six months to provide wholesale credit to institutions that provide housing finance.

—The government's sixth priority is to create a continuous support network to help poor people with the building of their houses. That will include assistance as well as technical advice by assistance teams. "We do not just want to help people and then leave them to fend for themselves," Mr. Slovo said.

—The provision of land is another one of the most urgent priorities in the white paper. Great emphasis is placed on state land that can be used for housing. Each local authority will have to publish a notice about the land it has available for cheap housing.

—The final issue covered in the white paper is the matter of standards. It is pointed out that higher standards normally lead to higher costs for the community. There must be sensitivity to different environments. National standards for the provision of water and sanitation must be lowered, as well as relevant engineering standards.

#### **Labor Party To Promote Interests of Coloreds**

MB3112131494 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
29 Dec 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Strong pleas that colored people should stand together and ultimately gain political control over the Western and Northern Cape were made on 28 December at the Labor Party's annual congress in Cape Town.

The party leadership and about 200 delegates were unanimous that the ANC and other parties were overlooking and sidelining colored people.

Acting party leader Dougie Josephs told BEELD in an interview that the party was open to all population groups, but that the Labor Party was looking for a place where the colored community would have a say.

"We don't want a homeland because what would we do with the whites and blacks? I want the situation as it is

now. In the Western Cape the coloreds are in the majority, and the question is, why can't we take over responsibility and govern?"

Josephs said the Labor Party was not a racially based party. "All that I'm asking is: Help me take the colored's interest to heart; help me bring him on his feet economically; help me cultivate responsibility in him. That is all I expect because we also want a little place to stand in the new South Africa.

"It is clear, however, that we will not get it under the ANC. We have been put on the backburner."

Josephs said although the delegations at the congress had come mainly from the Western, Eastern and Northern Cape, the Labor Party would be busy throughout the country.

The party will also take part in the municipal elections countrywide, Josephs said.

—The congress on 28 December decided unanimously that the party's name would remain the Labor Party of South Africa.

#### **South African Press Review for 30 Dec**

MB3012130994

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Shell House Massacre—A "shadow" hangs over the ANC, cast by the unresolved question of who was responsible for the massacre outside the ANC's national headquarters in Johannesburg, Shell House, on 28 March, points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 December. "The ANC's obstruction of the investigation and the reluctance of the police to press ahead in the face of resistance do not form an auspicious backdrop to the new year. Nor do they augur well for the commitment by the ANC and its partners to draft a final constitution based on the supremacy of the law. The ANC's behaviour raises doubts about its pledges to uphold the Rule of Law."

Call To Withdraw Boesak Ambassadorship—A second editorial on the same page urges President Mandela not to confirm the appointment of Allan Boesak as ambassador to the UN in Geneva "unless allegations that he misused funds are disproved conclusively." Boesak is accused of granting himself a loan of 100,000 rands "from money entrusted to his Foundation for Peace and Justice by a Danish religious organisation, Danchurch Aid. It was meant to assist the poor." "Instead of fulminating at the media and accusing it of having a hidden agenda, Boesak should voluntarily withdraw as an ambassadorial candidate pending the outcome of the Danchurch Aid investigation."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Country's Achievements—"South Africa's transition from growing anarchy at the start of this year to comparative peace and government by consensus at the end

was achieved by our own efforts," declares the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 30 December. However, "it has not all been plain sailing. The euphoria that followed the election was soon replaced by the realisation of what still lay ahead." Black people, whose expectations had been raised by pre-election promises, "became increasingly concerned at the pace of change, at the rate at which they seemed to be moving towards realising their full social and economic potential." White people "grew concerned over the burden of the subsequent economic transition and over the instability represented by the tide of crime." "We may not have avoided putting a foot wrong forward. In the year's second half the gravy train seemed to be building up a head of steam, and it was not clear whether the examples of cuts to ministerial and presidential salaries would halt it. But we can be proud of what we achieved in 1994. If we achieve as much in 1995, we will prove that we are unbeatable as a nation."

#### THE CITIZEN

Ending Criminal Violence 'Top Priority'—There are killings in KwaZulu/Natal that suggest the bitter rivalry between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] still sparks political murders. And if they are not political killings, they are caused by faction or tribal hatreds," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 29 December. Yet, compared with the pre-election "slaughter," what is happening in KwaZulu/Natal "is mild. Deaths are numbered in their tens rather than hundreds and thousands. While violence on the political front is no great problem at this point, the criminal violence continues to create fear among folk in townships or the suburbs of cities and towns." "Top priority" must be given to ending it.

South African Press Review for 3 Jan  
MB0301122495

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Health, Housing, Education Priorities for 1995—The "fundamental transformation of the social fabric" is the challenge that awaits President Nelson Mandela's ANC in the new year, says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg

**THE STAR** in English on 3 January. The ANC's commitment to help "the pariahs of the apartheid system" depends largely on the ministries of housing, health, and education. The housing ministry has made a "promising start" by winning the confidence of the bankers, "persuading them to stop red-lining impoverished black communities and, instead, to contribute to the overall national aim of building 300,000 houses a year on a sustainable basis." On the health front, Health Minister Zuma has "initiated a fundamental reorientation away from curative to preventive medicine, siphoning budgetary money away from expensive hospitals to less visible but vital clinics." The education ministry saw the "demise of the 19 education departments which functioned under apartheid and the birth of a single education department."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Country Faces 'Hard Work' in 1995—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 3 January in its page 4 editorial notes the country has "achieved a democratic government" and negotiating an appropriate constitution "should be no more difficult than it was for our interim constitution and the terms for last April's election." This year the so-called truth commission "must come into operation, but not as a vindictive prosecutor. We cannot afford to forget the bad of our past, but we must forgive if we are to have true national reconciliation." The country must also "address the issue of local and regional government powers and hold elections for local governments. We can do what we have to, just as we did last year. But it will call for hard work and commitment, and a determination not to despair over temporary setbacks."

#### SOWETAN

Police Changes Welcome—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 3 January in a page 8 editorial says "reports over the week-end said the rule of white police generals was about to end with sweeping changes to the top echelons" of the South African Police. "Such change in one of the most conservative and controversial Government departments is overdue and important." Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi "needs to make surgical changes in the top echelons, where the problems come from. There are just too many generals of the old school at the top. Many of them are fairly good policemen but they are all products of one of the most evil systems the world has spawned."



## Angola

### Dos Santos Gives New Year's Message

*MB3112183794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Dec 94*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 30 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Chairman of the National Assembly, Mr. Prime Minister, distinguished invited guests, Angolan people:

I thank you for your kind wishes to me and my wife, delivered on behalf of the people present here and the Angolan people. A total of 365 days have passed since a similar ceremony took place in 1993. The people who were present then—despite the festive environment—informally chatted and exchanged views on the most diversified themes, including the political and military crisis, the Lusaka talks, and the economic crisis—which were the main concerns of the Angolan people. Today, as we look backward, I believe that there is a mixture of joy and frustration in the hearts of the Angolan people, because the country did not attain all its goals.

Joy, because the valorous combatants of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], with considerable self-sacrifice, contributed decisively to restoring state authority over much of the national territory and followed instructions to cease military hostilities at the appropriate time, thus facilitating a political understanding with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka. The search for an honorable compromise and a political solution to the conflict was successful, and a spirit of peace and national reconciliation prevailed. This was a historical event that will mark the lives of all Angolans.

We speak of frustration because, undeniably, in 1994 our economic goals were generally not reached and the living conditions of the population grew worse, compared to 1993. Statistics readily demonstrate this reality to everyone, as does the increasing poverty, deterioration of social assistance, growing unemployment, increasing cost of living, and increasing hunger. More serious yet is the fact that all this developed in a context of increasing social inequality, in which the wealth and living conditions of some people—and some who earn foreign currency—contrasts shockingly with conditions of inhuman survival of most of the population.

The government's economic and social program for 1994 was aimed, ambitiously, at reversing this situation. A serious struggle against inflation was promised, as well as reduced unemployment; an increase of supplies to the population; improved access to public health care; improvement in the general state of education and training; and improvement in the general state of environmental structures, water supply, power to the urban populations, and so on. None of this took place. Inflation, which was supposed to drop in the last months of

the year, reached very high levels in that period, despite predictions to the contrary. The economic and social program also aimed at a recovery in domestic production and an increase in the gross domestic product, in real terms, of 2.5 percent—including 10 percent in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3 percent in mining and processing industries; 3 percent in construction and public works; and 4.5 percent in transport and communications. Although we do not intend to provide a precise balance sheet at this time, it is clear that none of those goals was achieved.

Moreover, we can see that despite the increase in oil prices and the fact that extensive areas were allocated for economic activity, the means of production was seriously paralyzed.

The deterioration has also been marked by a sharp increase in the amount of the currency. In September and October 1994 alone, the amount of money issued was almost double that issued in early 1994.

Given this serious crisis, what shall we do in 1995? First of all, I believe we should not govern the country as in 1994, which was characterized by general indiscipline and a lack of order in public administration. Discipline, work, and order are fundamental conditions for consolidating state authority.

Moreover, it is necessary to make efforts to implement the Lusaka protocol. With the same sense of discipline and organization that enabled us to achieve military successes, the FAA will scrupulously fulfill what has been agreed upon and safeguard an effective cease-fire and a permanent peace. In this task they cannot be alone; it is necessary that UNITA soldiers also seriously assume their responsibilities.

The positive behavior of Angolans in this process will mean a successful implementation of the Lusaka protocol. If we Angolans cannot understand each other, no foreigner will be able to establish peace and reconciliation for us. We have to pursue dialogue and cooperation between high military officers on one hand, and political leaders on the other, as the best way to solve our differences. Let us hold talks inside the country, not abroad, as a sign of maturity and patriotism, to inspire the Angolan people to trust in the consolidation of peace. In this spirit, I agreed with the idea of several personalities from civil society to organize next year a forum under the patronage of the president of the Republic to discuss, in depth, peace and national reconciliation in Angola. This forum will offer a good opportunity to all forces of the nation to enrich the government's policy with their contributions and suggest actions that will help consolidate peace, bring about genuine national reconciliation, and create permanent political stability.

It is clear Angola's peace process will not be easy. That is why each of us should make an extra effort to overcome eventual contradictions and adopt in our daily life an open, tolerate, and cooperative attitude. It is necessary



to create the most profound national solidarity by looking at every other citizen as a brother and a member of the Angolan family. To this effect, first of all, it is necessary to attribute to the family—as a fundamental nucleus of society—its own role in both its human and social dimensions. It is in the middle of this family that we can easily teach and learn the supreme values of respect for the human life, love for the fatherland, work, study, and solidarity. The war that ravaged the country violently destroyed numerous family ties, separating parents and children, as well as relatives both close or distant, leaving thousands of children and elderly abandoned, with unforeseeable consequences in future. Many people should learn again how to live and work with others and respect people with different ideas.

Civil society, represented by political parties, churches, associations, and organizations, has an equally decisive role in this pacification. It must reinforce tolerance and educate its members for peaceful and responsible participation in democratic coexistence. Only if all of us live in harmony shall we be able to create solid ties, uniting all members of the Angolan family.

On the economic situation, everything that was said before about the failure to fulfill the government's socioeconomic program shows that our actions were not suited to actual conditions. The importance of this problem makes it urgent to carefully assess its causes so that we can take measures to correct it. The [word indistinct] and specialists who support the government's competent bodies and the ruling party should find the solution to all the problems in January.

We must also give our people a new light of hope in the economic sector, but this time the light of hope should not be illusory. It should be supported by concrete measures scientifically conceived for our reality. No sacrifice will be too much, even if it implies renouncing some of our personal dreams, if we can save human lives.

In this effort—as we consolidate peace, integrate soldiers into productive civilian life, and rebuild the economy—we count on the disinterested assistance from the international community. However, international involvement in the Angolan peace process should not interfere with our internal affairs or disregard Angola's sovereignty. I am referring, in particular, to the recent maneuvers in Portugal, where people abused the name of Angola as pretext for resuming an institutional conflict that only concerns Portugal. Our relationship with the Portuguese Government has been excellent until now, and we praise particularly that government's commitment to assist, on behalf of Portugal, Angolans to overcome their difference through dialogue—since the Bicesse accords—to achieve a fair and everlasting peace. We hope that this peace becomes concrete and that 1995 bring us the necessary freedom of movement and security of people and goods, the return of the productive activity and the state administration to the fields and cities most affected by war, the normal practice of trade, and economic reconstruction in general.

I hope all of you will spend this festive season peacefully in a family environment throughout the nation. I appeal to all of you to commit yourselves energetically to change the dramatic economic situation. In this way, better days will come. It is with faith and hope in the future that I wish everyone a prosperous 1995. Thank you.

#### 'Extracts' of Chief of Staff's Speech Noted

*MB3012185594 Luanda IMPARCIALFAX in Portuguese 1 Dec 94 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Intoxicated by their recent victories, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have opted to flex their muscles, preferring actions to words. General Joao de Matos, chief of the FAA General Staff, already has said the Army serves the democratic regime. Civilian society is concerned but it is afraid to react. It observes fearfully: "They have the weapons."

The most recent demonstration of force was outlined at the fifth session of the Army Supreme Council, which ended on 30 November. The FAA forces only invited the state's national press. They confirmed that IF [expansion unknown] was not present at the session (it was not invited) and tried to conceal the meeting's results from the public, advising the selected journalists who attended the meeting not to publish its final conclusions and certain parts of Matos' speech. The truth always comes out, however, and a General Staff source who feels the recent stands could endanger the peace process provided us the full text of the meeting's conclusions and Gen. Joao de Matos's speech. Here are extracts.

"...The opening session and the meeting's proceedings were presided over by Army Chief of Staff General Luis Pereira Faceira, who was assisted by the operational commander who is also deputy Army chief of staff and logistics and administration commander, and Army general inspector. The meeting's main objective was to assess FAA activities and strategy during the second half of 1994 and outline measures to increase the FAA's capacity and combat readiness. The session was attended by the commanders of Cabinda, Northern, North-eastern, Eastern, Central, and Southern military fronts. The commander of the independent region of Cuando Cubango was absent on duty.

"In fulfillment of the meeting's program, a number of military chiefs and specialists spoke at the session on a number of issues. Those present listened to the speeches attentively. The speakers included General Ita, deputy defense minister for administration and finance, and planning and national defense budget control, and the chief of the military security services on the Lusaka Protocol."

According to the document, the working agenda was fully implemented with the meeting presenting its final conclusions and recommendations. Point Number One deals with Zairian involvement in the Angolan conflict: ...

"The Republic of Zaire continues to give its multifaceted assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. It continues to systematically carry out air violations in eastern Angola from Zaire."

The other party to the conflict, UNITA, is also cited as violating the cease-fire. Thus, in Point Number Two, the document says there is a need for the relevant FAA bodies and the government to inform the UN and observers about UNITA's hidden intentions.

In Point Number Three, the document views the assessment of the FAA's operational activities in 1994 as positive (90 percent of the planned objectives were fulfilled). Thus, the fundamental task of the commanders is "to implement measures to heighten the troops' capacity and combat readiness with a view to implementing and guaranteeing the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol."

The remaining 10 points deal with the utilization of free time, conservation of equipment, the psychological and moral education of troops to avoid delinquency, the normalization of the situation of officers (that is, returning officers to their original units), and revitalization of trade within military units (subsidized food supplies in canteens).

At the meeting, Gen. Joao de Matos said the following:

On Cease-Fire—"The conclusions you have reached are, without doubt, an important step forward for the development and strengthening of the FAA forces. From now on, you will have to face new challenges in the long path toward the establishment of peace and national reconciliation. Despite the Lusaka Accord's signing and the cease-fire going into effect, unfortunately, weapons have not been silenced completely because UNITA seems to be not ready for peace and continues to carry out military actions against FAA forces and the people throughout the country. In this context, it is the duty of the FAA forces to do all they can to guarantee respect for the accords."

The Strengthening of FAA Forces—"It is important to recall that the political and military situation was very critical during the past two years. It was necessary for us to carry out major military efforts that enabled us to guarantee an imbalance of forces in the operational theater and, consequently, a sudden change in the military situation in favor of the government. Let us have no illusions. UNITA accepted peace only because of this situation. With the end of war, the importance of the FAA forces' role cannot be underestimated. On the contrary, FAA forces should be strengthened further because they continue to be the guarantor of peace, democracy, and consequently our country's independence and sovereignty."

The Role of the Military Chiefs—"This being the case, military chiefs and the Armed Forces in general must

continue to remain vigilant and devote themselves to improving their organization and discipline and guaranteeing the conservation and maintenance of war materiel and equipment so we never endanger the most noble objectives of the FAA forces. Each commander, wherever he may be commanding his troops, must continue to work in a creative spirit and continue to be, as was the case during the war, a tireless fighter for peace."

UNITA's Integration—"One of the peace process' objectives is to integrate UNITA elements into the FAA forces. This situation will in no way compromise the continuation of the training of FAA forces. UNITA's integration into the FAA forces should only take place after its confinement, disarmament, and the return of the generals who abandoned FAA forces. This will permit the selection of troops for different FAA branches under the command of the FAA General Staff. Excess Liberation of Angola troops will be demobilized and reintegrated into different sectors of national life to avoid confusion."

FAA Forces Will Not Be Demobilized—"One thing must be very clear. There will be no demobilization of FAA forces, with the exception of cases provided for in the law and dealing only with those soldiers who have carried out their required military service. Thus, the process of training FAA forces will continue, regardless of the integration of UNITA elements."

'Foreign' Cooperation—"In this training process, we will continue to count on cooperation from some foreign specialists in the country who, on occasion, have been confused with being mercenaries. We laud these specialists for their work. With their efforts and devotion, they assisted and continue to assist FAA forces in the training of special forces, which have been demonstrating their combat and operational capability in the military field."

#### **Savimbi Calls Lusaka Accord 'Interference'**

*LD0101212395 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, leader Jonas Savimbi is well and in good health. Jose Manuel Barata-Feyo spoke to him last night [31 December]. The UNITA leader gave a long interview to RTP, which will be broadcast next week.

Savimbi expressed his readiness to travel to Luanda but fears for his life. He said that if anything were to happen to him, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would be held responsible.

[Begin Savimbi recording] It depends on the way the meeting is organized. I believe it is important for the process. It is important in order to calm people down, to dispel uncertainty. I am willing to meet him. He imposes a condition. For now—and I say for now—it is unacceptable for the meeting to be held in Angola, be it in Huambo, Namibe, or in Luanda. While we were in

control of Huambo, he did not accept it, but it has not been said that it cannot be held. [end recording]

As we are currently unable to show you the video of Savimbi, we have chosen to use his voice. Jose Manuel Barata-Feyo, who obtained this exclusive interview for RTP, has told us he found a calm, confident man who took full responsibility for the political and military defeats of his movement.

[Barata-Feyo] He was completely calm and completely confident regarding his health and his political health, shall we say. He spent New Year's Eve with members of the UNITA leadership, who are in the interior of Angola. It was made clear, once more, that he was giving RTP this exclusive interview as president of UNITA. As for reports of his replacement by a troika, he said they were groundless. In fact, two members of the alleged troika were present during the interview—namely, General Paulo Gato and Secretary General Eugenio Manuvakola.

Savimbi said that it was not worth it to continue in a climate of permanent tension with Portugal. To this effect, he is seeking to send, as soon as possible, a UNITA delegation to Portugal to discuss with the Portuguese Government the latter's continued participation in the peace process here in Angola.

Dr. Savimbi said he was ready to travel to Luanda to meet President dos Santos in Luanda. However, he will hold dos Santos responsible, both personally and politically, for his own safety because Savimbi does not believe in the assurances the international community might give.

He said he felt, in his opinion, that the Bicesse accord provided better guarantees and better conditions for the peace process than the Lusaka protocol. He also believes that the Lusaka protocol was an interference that violated international law, in that the United Nations imposed by force the signing of an accord on a date that was not in any way one which he, Dr. Savimbi, considered the most appropriate.

#### **Savimbi Addresses Nation on New Year's Eve**

*MB0201171195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jan 95*

[Year-end address to the nation by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angolan men and women, compatriots, tested militants of our glorious party, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and members of the Armed Forces:

A few hours before the end of 1994, allow me to address this message to wish you the best for 1995. I know that 1994 has been a difficult year and that it is also ending in difficulties. Yet, I would like to add that amid those difficulties, there are countless opportunities awaiting our party and each of its members.

As we are about to start 1995's long march, we would like to remind the militants, sympathizers, and officials of our party and the armed forces of the long march over the past 28 years. UNITA, which was born out of the desire to create balance within the country—giving a place for all on the basis of freedom, independence, and dignity—has moved from difficulties to difficulties and from victories to victories. I have no doubt that we have succeeded in creating our own position internally. If we do not take into consideration the path we have traveled, we might think that the ongoing crisis is the most profound, and perhaps the most difficult one. But if we go back in history right to when UNITA was created, we will see that there were even more disturbing moments, which we were able to overcome, to the extent of having come out winners and very proud of ourselves. So, the difficulties we are facing right now are accidental and temporary. If only the men and women representing the spirit of Mungai learn the lessons from the past, they will certainly stand firm now and believe in the future.

I would like to review certain important facts that have marked national life with UNITA in the forefront. [passage omitted]

When the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the Cubans, and Russians had difficulties in controlling UNITA's struggle around Luanda and in the length and breadth of the country, our own allies pressured us, saying that instead of humiliating the MPLA we ought to negotiate with it. Then, the MPLA government made demands, saying that it could only negotiate with UNITA if we first recognized Jose Eduardo dos Santos as president of the republic. All this was complied with to prevent a protracted civil war, which was not only destroying Angola's soul, but all its infrastructure, putting the future of this beautiful country at stake. I was, however, surprised that during the Lusaka talks no one thought of asking the MPLA not to humiliate UNITA as they asked us in 1991. Instead, they encouraged the MPLA to humiliate UNITA so that it could achieve short-lived results in Lusaka. [passage omitted]

I cannot believe those who say that a UNITA-controlled Huambo created conditions for secession. Huambo is a province right in the center of our country. What could it secede from? All this makes us have reservations and be ever uncertain. We are well aware of the brainwashing campaign and the misuse of the news media. These are communist methods. When I think of the campaign waged by TPA [Televisao Popular de Angola] and RNA [Radio Nacional de Angola], which can transform men into devils and destroy a politician as they wish, I do not honestly have any desire to once again live in that hole [Luanda]. Unless the news media is liberalized, it will not even be possible to create a democratic culture and an atmosphere of tolerance. What the TPA and the RNA are doing is lying.

I would like to point out that a center based in a neighboring country, and purporting to study ways of



revising Angola's way of thinking, has written to me to say that we ought to be careful because the MPLA has not changed its methods. The missive noted that the MPLA is aiming at taking us by surprise, deceiving and killing people because it wants to rule alone. That is the center's views, and based on what we have so far observed, I do not think it is far from the truth.

The Lusaka Protocol could be the basis for an experiment. At the onset, though, I have many reservations about the Lusaka Protocol because it has many weaknesses. I am not going to comment on what we in UNITA think of the Lusaka Protocol. I would only like to say that for 48 hours we worked very thoroughly with Ambassador Isaias Samakuva, who is in Luanda at the head of our delegation to the Joint Commission. We wanted to learn about his perceptions. As UNITA leaders we freely expressed our different views, but we undertook to try to adhere to the Lusaka Protocol. We also clearly stated our immense reservations. To substantiate our reservations, I will mention specific facts.

The special representative of the UN secretary general arrived in Huambo on 22 October 1994. I unreservedly asked him to tell the MPLA government in Luanda that the humiliation of UNITA's armed forces could create serious problems for the implementation of a protocol to be signed in Lusaka. He returned on 28 October and made us believe that everything was afoot in Luanda to take Huambo by storm. I once again told the special representative of the UN secretary general that he should be careful because under the circumstances the UNITA leadership would find it very difficult to control the armed forces. Likewise, the UNITA leadership would find it difficult to urge the armed forces to show restraint, because if force is what ought to prevail in the country, there will be those who will advocate the continuation of the armed struggle, however weak they might be regarded. Within a movement like UNITA there is not only one opinion, but currents of opinion.

Everything was done for the Lusaka Protocol to be signed on 31 October 1994. Nonetheless, Huambo was taken by tanks and aircraft manned by South African mercenaries. These are villains after one's blood and who spill blood for money. Sophisticated equipment prevailed over the will of UNITA's brave soldiers, and Huambo fell on 9 November 1994. It was not a question of lack of bravery and capacity, but an imbalance between mercenary and UNITA forces. This is something that greatly weakens the Lusaka Protocol.

Afterward, it was decided that the protocol should be signed with a truce clause. The truce was signed on 15 November, but Uige fell on 17 December 1994, and after the protocol was signed on 20 November, Cuito Cuanavale fell on 23 November. As I recorded this address to the nation, Cundeje, northeast of Uige, fell on 23 December 1994.

So, does the protocol give guarantees for peace? Can the protocol hold back the MPLA, which has hired mercenaries, and bought arms and tanks, tanks which are still

entering the city of Luanda at night? This is what makes me have doubts, which I express before all the Angolans and the world. I cannot be forced to follow a wrong path if my conscience tells me it is not the right path to follow. I believe that we did not have enough strength to make the MPLA adopt a more flexible position. The MPLA has scored military victory after military victory, but these are short-lived if one takes into consideration that a victory is only meaningful if it can be consolidated. I have doubts about that.

Moreover, the MPLA government continues to recruit youths and demobilized personnel, and to train them and carry out military maneuvers. The MPLA is still supplying to its forces not only war materiel, but also has plans to take UNITA positions by storm. Who wants [words indistinct] we would be blind if we did not understand the political philosophy the MPLA intends to follow. If we are not careful, we, Angolans, under the guise of peace, will end up endorsing a democracy that is nothing but military dictatorship.

Those who served with the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-2 here in Angola and other world personalities have constantly been saying that they do not want to repeat in Mozambique the mistakes they made here in Angola. I ask myself: What mistakes are those? They cannot explain these mistakes. All the same, it was enough for us to see the election results in Mozambique for us to clearly understand that what was done here was to cover up the electoral fraud, while in Mozambique that was avoided, and today the Mozambique National Resistance is a counterweight to every intention by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. Here in Angola, those who gave the MPLA all the powers must now regret it, because the MPLA will not stop its belligerence. As a matter of fact, I would like to take this opportunity to say that what we have noted is that the president himself is belligerent. He is the one who advocates military solutions. There is no other person.

I would also like to point out that we have reached the conclusion that Portugal bears the biggest responsibility for the problems facing Angola. Portuguese colonization was bad and its decolonization was worse. What is more, it continues to interfere in Angolan affairs. Other colonial powers prepared the indigenous people so that they could one day assume the leadership of their country. Portugal never thought that it could grant independence to Angola. That is why it did not prepare anyone. (?Problems) revealed, particularly within the framework of the Angolan nationalism, are due to the fact that we did not have political preparation. This will continue. If we consider the latest revelations by Portuguese journalists about the affair of the General Aeronautical Workshop, we can conclude that there is a deliberate desire to interfere in Angolan affairs.

We clearly understand that the Angolan people have an old and historical relationship with Portugal. What is



more, we all want that relationship to continue. We in UNITA, however, apart from desiring a better relationship with Portugal, would also like to say before the Angolan people and the world that we fought to be truly free and independent, and within the framework of our freedom of choice, to work with Portugal and maintain with it a mutually advantageous relationship. UNITA did not fight to be tamed and subordinated. We want our relationship with Portugal, as well as other countries worldwide, to be based on mutual respect. Only relations established on that basis can continue and grow. We still think Portugal can adjust its behavior. The nationalists who fought for a long period still have the vigor, clear-sightedness, and strength to continue the fight if this is the only choice.

We are concluding this year with many difficulties; party militants and sympathizers throughout the country are presently shaken. The most affected militants are found in the bush, without shelter, food, medicine, in the open air and under rain. Even the less affected, who have shelter, find their morale shaken. To all of them, inside and outside the country, I would like to send my message of total solidarity. Whenever possible, the party will give them assistance. Nothing is lost. No one should be unnecessarily worried, because there is still great expectation on the horizon. We did not create UNITA because someone forced us to do it. We created UNITA on the basis of our awareness. It was necessary for us to participate. It was necessary for the Angolan national life to be enriched with our conviction and experience as well as that of others. We cannot accept being dominated by a caste of corrupt people only because they sold their body and soul to foreign interests.

Angola needs equilibrium. Angola needs responsibility in public affairs. We know there are people who made fortunes out of our people's misery, disgrace, and [word indistinct]. The feudal lords never thought, however, that their vassals had their own interests and consciousness. In the history of mankind, the oppressed people have always known how to gain experience and react eventually to achieve and protect their interests. Those who think that with their [words indistinct] achieved total supremacy in the history of the Angolan people are totally mistaken. It is not with weapons that peace is maintained. It is not with weapons that peace is created. There are those who try to subject other people with weapons. Those who think that way here in Angola will be confronted, fought, and defeated.

Party militants, men and women forged in the fight for liberation and dignity, nothing is lost. As in the past, despite all the crises within the party or within the country, UNITA has always been able to surmount problems, adjust itself and respond, thus surprising and astonishing the entire world. We are an integral part of this big nation.

We have faced betrayal and desertion in the past. There were people who thought we were lost once and for all.

Until very recently, a propaganda campaign was saying that Savimbi had disappeared. The late President Houphouet-Boigny used to say that when a lie is told at 0300 and the truth is told at 1200, at 1500 the truth catches up with the lie and outshines it. All we need is cohesion and unity because the territory we conquered inside Angola will continue to be maintained by UNITA to guarantee equilibrium in the country.

We shall give our reserved support to the Lusaka Protocol to see whether it has the capacity to be valid. There are no Blue Helmets in the country. We all know that at the beginning any process is weak. There are people who want the process to derail so that they can find a scapegoat.

During this period of reflection on the future of our country, I would like to send a respectful embrace to President Holden Roberto of the Angola National Liberation Front, my brother Daniel Julio Chipenda, and my brother [Simao] Cacete. I place myself at their disposal to do whatever we think is convenient and necessary during this period, so that the opposition can coordinate and cooperate in examining the situation of our country. We are an integral part of this nation and land, as are those who have given themselves the right to give orders.

I would also like to refer here to the irresponsible statement made by a prelate. He said what separated UNITA and the MPLA was the question of ideology. This prelate who is in Luanda knows the MPLA is still communist. If it is still communist, it cannot represent any democratic ideal. The MPLA is still communist.

The fact that we all desire peace cannot in any way be confused with the desire to enslave and subordinate other populations. These are old-fashioned tendencies of arrogance and pretense. There will be men and women in this country who will resist this. A prelate cannot be an activist. We know prelates who are activists. We know prelates who arrogantly advocate the subordination of the people and contempt for them. One day, history will reveal the truth.

What is more, I would like to say to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that he has responsibilities in the present phase. If he does not assume his responsibilities, history will not continue to wait for him to dictate the way. Least of all, we will not accept formulas prepared outside the country. We are Angolans and we want to actively participate in the national life. We cannot agree to be used as tools. We do not owe anything to anybody. We are free citizens and we want to participate in the country's life freely.

To those who think that Savimbi will not take part in the second round of presidential elections, I want to say to them: I am still a candidate. There will be no dealing [preceding word in English]. The kind of dealing I am talking about means business in Portuguese. I do not engage in any kind of dealing. We want to participate for

the country's stability. When the country stabilizes, I will be a candidate, unless my party decides otherwise. The fifth columnists and those who have been bribed know too well that they will be rapidly detected and thwarted. UNITA can only speak with one voice. It is a party with a project to participate in the national life, and it continues with that objective with the same vigor.

Forward, genuine Angolans! Forward, because we have a path to follow ahead of us. Sacrifice for us is not a useless word. Faith and courage have always been our organization's attributes. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos should assume his responsibilities and not militantly and arrogantly try to subordinate other populations. Many of us are suffering at the hands of the MPLA. If this continues, we shall know how to unite ourselves and resist. The form of resistance will be dictated by the MPLA itself.

To those who think we are disarmed, with our hands folded, waiting to receive death sentences, we say no. We shall not accept that. Those are illusions entertained in Luanda but not shared by all the Angolan people in the country and worldwide.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat here a statement contained in a message sent by one of our representatives. He said the darkest nights have the most brilliant stars in the sky. The darkest nights have the most brilliant stars in the sky. [repeats himself]

I wish you all a better and prosperous 1995, full of action. For us, 1995 will be a year of listening to our conscience for action. It will be a year of listening to our conscience for action. [repeats himself] May God help our country come out of this dark period. We are confident (?of tomorrow). Thank you very much.

#### **UNITA Radio Reports Attacks on Cuanza Sul Areas**

*MB3012130494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos remains committed to the destruction of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are now concentrating men and war materiel in the area of Tigre Capango to attack UNITA-controlled areas in Cuanza Sul Province as of 31 December. Kapalandanda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports that to this end a military helicopter—with serial number HM170500—flew 15 white mercenaries to Sumbe recently.

Meanwhile, FAA forces moved from Waku Kungo District and abducted three Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers in the area of Jamba, near Cassongo District. The FALA soldiers were promptly taken to a Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola jail and are now undergoing inhuman torture.

The FALA Military Command in the area has asked the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 to intervene and free its soldiers.

#### **FAA Forces Planning 'Large-Scale' Operations**

*MB3012141594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government seems determined to thwart the Lusaka Protocol. After overrunning the cities of Huambo, Soyo, and Uige—violating the Lusaka Accords—its forces have been planning large-scale military operations. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are ready to launch actions throughout the country as part of the second phase of their offensive to overrun districts and communes under the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] control.

Military sources revealed that the government has been providing logistical supplies to its troops stationed in Uige, northern Angola, with the objective of overrunning the city of Negage.

In Zaire Province, FAA forces stationed at (Sichimba) Commune, 90 km from the city of M'banza Congo, plan to overrun the provincial capital city in UNITA's hands. The troops already have received logistical supplies and carried out military reconnaissance.

What is more, in Ucuva, the FAA's 49th Regiment is in combat readiness to attack and occupy the district of Quibaxe.

In the northeastern region, always continuing to violate the cease-fire accord, the FAA forces have occupied positions that were controlled by UNITA to the west of the city of Malanje.

#### **Currency Devalued 110 Percent in December**

*MB0201201295 Luanda TPA Television Network in  
Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Since 1 December, the Angolan currency, the new kwanza, has been devalued 110 percent. This is the highest devaluation of the currency in less than one month.

While on 1 December, \$1 fetched 630,000 kwanzas, today it fetched 1,320,000 new kwanzas, and there is a relative tendency for this ratio to increase in the next 24 hours. In Angola's foreign exchange history, December 1994 becomes the month when the currency registered the highest depreciation rate. At the moment very little can be said about the causes of such a high devaluation. The most evident reason is undoubtedly the issuing of more currency than the government had initially programmed. As a result, there have been big price increases in Luanda.

## Mozambique

### President Chissano Gives New Year's Speech

MB0101184695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1805 GMT 31 Dec 95

[Speech by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in Maputo on 31 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambicans, all Mozambicans in the country and abroad, good evening! Within a few hours we will see the end of 1994, a year of very important events in the destiny of Mozambique, our region, and the world in general. Precisely a year ago I expressed to you my conviction that at the end of this year we would again merit the respect of democratic nations by our conduct in the elections. I am happy to be able to say today that that is what happened and that the people came out victorious. Dear compatriots, with peace and stability we are building and consolidating. We should face the future with optimism and determination to carry out the national reconstruction that we undertook to implement. We have already taken the first steps in creating conditions to achieve our goals. The swearing-in of the Assembly of the Republic deputies and the establishment of the basis for this legislative institution, and the swearing-in of the president of the Republic and the subsequent formation of the government are indications of our achievements.

The government that will oversee the national reconstruction program is made up of competent cadres, who, being aware of the current difficulties, have sworn to faithfully serve the Mozambican fatherland. In performing their tasks, they will seek inspiration from the people, will work with the people, and will therefore need assistance from the whole society so that they can serve their best. Having come from various social classes and professions, the cadres making up the government have a profound knowledge of the country's biggest problems, and they will seek the most appropriate solutions and mechanisms that permit citizens to participate in forming and implementing policies. Mechanisms will be introduced to discover talents that can be used to benefit society at all levels of economic, social, and cultural activity. The government will also seek ways to raise the country's productive capacity and increase services and goods, as well as restrain expenditure and waste of resources, permitting us to reduce inflation and its harmful effects on the national economy.

We must all work to guarantee balanced regional development of the country. Balanced development demands not only the equal distribution of available resources, but also the presence of qualified technicians in all parts of the country. Thus, I want to take this opportunity to urge technicians to get more and more interested in working in provinces, districts, and villages.

Since land is the historical base of rural development, it is very important to use it rationally, guaranteeing widespread accessibility and titling to peasants, so as to create

a productive capacity for food as well as raw materials for our industry and the international market. The government is charged with the task of creating—in cooperation with technicians—working conditions for high productivity and professional realization.

Civilian society is called to intervene more and more in education, health, and professional training, complementing the government's actions in these sectors.

Peace and stability in the country are also a challenge for the private sector—domestic and foreign—which in constant dialogue with the government will contribute to national reconstruction and balanced development of the country, by investing in all areas of the national economy.

We are living in adverse climatic conditions and these demand doubled effort by everyone, tolerance, and the self-sacrifice. Only with doubled effort will we be able to use rationally the vast potential of our country and thus leave behind the extreme poverty we face. Only thus will we be able to build a better future for ourselves and future generations.

Compatriots, in the year ending today, Mozambique witnessed the great solidarity of the international community with our people. The international community contributed enormously to the success of the peace process in Mozambique, both bilaterally and through the UN mission, as well as through national and international nongovernmental organizations. For this solidarity, for the moral, material, and diplomatic assistance they gave us and are still giving, we express our most sincere gratitude to the whole international community, and we hope to continue to count on the same assistance in the forthcoming stages of national reconstruction and development.

I would also like to note the great contribution made by Mozambican society to educate the population for its conscientious and correct participation in the elections, as well as the moral and material assistance rendered to hundreds of thousands of displaced people and refugees returning to their homes.

Dear compatriots and friends, during the general multi-party elections this year, the Mozambican people showed once more their sense of duty to the fatherland and their civic responsibility, as well as their determination to do everything to avoid a resumption of war in our country. Our people have shown the world their political maturity, particularly their capacity to solve their problems as long as there is no foreign interferences. All the Mozambican people are to be congratulated.

As 1994 ends, I salute the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces for having overcome differences and created a spirit of unity so soon after being formed. This determination leads us to believe that they will appropriately defend our fatherland's territorial integrity and sovereignty.



I salute the police forces for their work in 1994 to promote security, public peace, and law and order. The results achieved are encouraging, taking into account the personnel and materiel difficulties they faced. We hope that in 1995 we will be able to improve their working conditions so that they may operate more efficiently.

I salute the workers, peasants, intellectuals, civil servants, technicians, employees, managers, and all those who with their efforts and knowledge contribute in different ways to the construction and development of our country. I hope that in 1995 all of them remain committed to solving the problems faced by Mozambique, for the development of our country and the well-being of the Mozambican people.

I salute social, economic, religious, political, cultural, and national and foreign nongovernmental organizations for their valuable help in maintaining peace and their assistance in normalizing life for Mozambicans, establishing their welfare, and developing the country. I hope they will continue doing the utmost for the needy and for the development of the country.

I salute diplomats, international organizations, foreigners, and foreign technicians who are working with us in our country in various ways to help solve the country's problems.

Mozambicans, compatriots, to conclude, I wish a happy, festive season and a prosperous new year to all Mozambican families and to families of foreigners living and working with us or visiting our country. Once more I want to appeal to all Mozambicans to reinforce national unity and to maintain peace and stability in the country. Happy New Year. Good night.

#### **Chissano Says Economic Figures 'Satisfactory'**

*MB3012155894 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 29 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano said he received satisfactory figures on the country's economic growth in 1994 but cannot reveal them yet. In an interview with Mozambique Television, the president said he still is making several contacts to reconfirm the figures and might announce the country's economic growth next February. The country registered economic growth of 19 percent last year.

The Mozambican head of state said satisfactory figures have been registered but his advisers did not authorize him to announce them before they are reconfirmed in order to avoid confusion in case a correction is made.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] There has been growth despite all the difficulties. We will announce the figures soon, around February. Several contacts are being made to compare the figures.

[Unidentified correspondent] Many people say they were unable to celebrate Christmas because of the galloping prices. Does the government intend to take any measures to halt this rapid rise in the cost of living?

[Chissano] Well, this situation was expected. The entire electoral campaign was based on the knowledge that the country's economic situation was still very difficult and the cost of living was high. People were warned that they should not expect changes to come suddenly without any work. They were told there was a need for selfless work for a reasonable period. You will recall that during my rallies in the Shangaan language here in Maputo, I always said that there is need for courage and determination, that we all need to bear the burden to resolve the existing problems. I said this not long ago and the people still remember what I said. So it is not surprising that the people should feel the impact of the economic situation.

The measures to resolve this situation are contained in the program we presented to the public. This program will be implemented. The government has been formed, held its first session, and tasks have been distributed through the ministries. It is now up to each ministry to see how it will implement the program. A Program of Action then will be presented. First, a draft plan will be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic for approval. Initially, it will be a general plan and then transformed into more concrete plans. Thus, I repeat: The work we have ahead of us is hard and heavy and demands self-sacrifice and determination by everyone, as well as understanding and devotion. It is not easy to come out of this situation in which we have fallen but it is possible. [end recording]

#### **Dhlakama Urges Government To Respect Diversity**

*MB0101192195 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 31 Dec 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], wishes all Mozambicans a prosperous new year and hopes that 1995 will be a year of peace, development, and joy. He expressed this in his New Year's message. The Renamo leader asked President Joaquim Chissano to respect the country's different political sensibilities during his term in office—especially because more than half of the people did not vote for the ruling party. The Renamo president said that respecting the country's political diversity means living by the rules of the democratic game at central and regional levels—that is in provinces, districts, and villages.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] It is to respect the diversity of cultures and peoples who form the Mozambican nation. It is to respect the different electoral results at regional level. It is to respect the sovereign will of the people expressed in the elections. At the central government, the government should reflect the various political sensibilities expressed in the elections, taking into account the fact that the ruling party obtained a majority of parliamentary seats only by virtue of the particular electoral method used, since most of the electorate voted against the ruling party.

As the leader of the opposition and defender of human rights, citizens, and democracy, I strongly appeal for competent work and transparent political activity by the central and provincial governments and the first democratic Assembly of the Republic. The country should be organized and developed. We should show that in 1995—the first year of a democratic regime in the country—we are able to fulfill our goals, through our efforts and the assistance from the international community. I wish all of you a prosperous new year. [end recording]

#### **Dhlakama Explains Stance on Assembly, Commission**

*MB0201193095 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has denied reports that his party has lifted a boycott on parliamentary activities. Dhlakama said there has never been a boycott because Renamo was never represented in parliament.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] I would like to clarify this issue. Renamo has never been represented in the new parliament. We cannot, therefore, talk of ending the boycott because we have never been represented. What happened is that before the swearing-in of the chairman of the Assembly of the Republic on 8 December, the president created other problems. Thus, things did not start well. So, people cannot say that it was a boycott, because we never attended the assembly's meetings. Things went bad on the day of the establishment of the Assembly of the Republic. [end recording]

Renamo abandoned its bench in parliament after the opening session in protest against the criteria used to elect the chairman of the Assembly of the Republic. While Renamo favored a secret vote, Frelimo favored an open vote. Even without Renamo's participation in the election of the chairman of the Assembly, the session continued because there was a quorum. Dhlakama said Renamo does not recognize the approved decisions because the assembly's regulations had not been approved.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] No, there is no law. First, there are no regulations. No law can be approved by a parliament without first approving the functioning of that parliament. Frelimo can only continue to do what it did in the past during a one-party system. What is the meaning of the Democratic Union? What is the meaning of the 112 deputies belonging to Renamo? What is the meaning of the 129 new Frelimo deputies? Frelimo itself is aware that as long as Renamo does not attend parliamentary proceedings and as long as the Assembly of the Republic does not function according to new regulations to guarantee democracy, Mozambicans, donors, and all investors will not believe in this government. [end recording]

The Renamo leader has confirmed that his party has already appointed its representatives to the Ad Hoc Commission charged with the task of drafting the new regulations of the Assembly of the Republic. He said, however, that his party had presented new proposals on the composition of the commission. Dhlakama expressed hope that the commission could begin to meet on 3 January, after New Year's celebrations.

#### **Special Forces Raid Maputo Police Station**

*MB0301090595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A platoon from the 2d Battalion of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces's Special Forces raided the 4th Police Station at Liberdade Ward in Maputo and demanded the release of a platoon member. The platoon member had been detained in connection with the abduction of a woman. The incident occurred at approximately 2300 [2100 GMT] on 2 January. The platoon's raid was successful.

At 0730 on 3 January, the platoon returned to the 4th Police Station. Fire was exchanged between the platoon and a unit deployed by the Provincial Command of the Republic of Mozambique Police, PRM. A platoon member was killed, and three PRM members were wounded. One of the wounded is in critical condition. His stomach was ripped open with a bayonet.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### President Delivers New Year's Message to Nation

AB0101160695 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television  
Network in French 2000 GMT 31 Dec 94

[New Year's message by President Henri Konan Bedie in Abidjan on 31 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dear Ivorian men and women, dear residents of Cote d'Ivoire:

My message to the nation on the occasion of the 34th independence anniversary of Cote d'Ivoire spelled out the profound reasons that underscore our belief in our country's future, in spite of the still precarious situation which so many in our midst are experiencing at the moment. It was important to tell those Ivorians who do not benefit yet from our economic health, in spite of the sacrifices made by each one of them, that slowly—without doubt—but surely the progress our country is already making will be beneficial to all.

The traditional meeting I will have shortly with the diplomatic corps—which, you are aware, is made up of an exceptional number of countries maintaining friendly relations with us—will offer me the opportunity to take a broader look at the outside world, the important place we still occupy in that world, and the attitudes and efforts we recommend for a more meaningful dialogue and greater efficiency in peace initiatives. The date of 31 December is purely conventional. The year ends on some other date in many other countries. In our country, however, 31 December has, by tradition, come to mark the end of the year. Everywhere, it offers everyone the opportunity to pause and take a look at the year just ending and that which is beginning. It is a time of celebration and hope in the future that follows.

Because the demands of our national timetable recently led me to take this retrospective look, putting at your disposal facts and figures that show that our recovery report is encouraging, I would limit myself on this 31 December evening to expressing my heartfelt wishes for each of you and our community as a whole. I must stress the point that these wishes go to all. The high office I hold by virtue of our Constitution make my person the representative of all this country's inhabitants, without exception, and the symbol and guarantor of our national unity.

In other words, my wishes are not addressed to a section of society but those throughout the entire political spectrum, who are entitled to express their differences without being excluded from our national community. They are addressed to all the numerous ethnic groups, including the tiniest, which so actively contribute to our cultural richness. [passage omitted]

My wishes also go to followers of the various religions, so flourishing in our country, who symbolize together the

love they have for God, for the man he dedicates to our country, and for peace. [passage omitted]

They equally go to the major groups from afar, beginning with those of the Middle East. Their presence is for us a source of joy and depicts a blending of richness, both spiritual and material. I also direct my wishes to foreigners from overseas based in our country, some of them for a long time, and whose presence here in these trying years is enough evidence that they adequately reciprocate the trust we place in them.

First, I wish everyone good health. I know that in this area, beside happy developments like the total eradication or near eradication of certain scourges and the high hopes of soon overcoming others like malaria, we have come up against two new dreadful obstacles: The first is AIDS, for which you must absolutely follow the advice given you. The second is the increase in the cost of drugs. On this point, we have made some decisions and will be making more. As you are aware, some friendly countries have pledged us their assistance in this area. [passage omitted]

My second wish is to intensify for the good of all the measures already adopted to restore in our country an acceptable level of security. I feel with sadness the obstacles that frustrate the efforts of the man who thinks that the safety of his property, his person, and his loved ones is not adequately protected. Insecurity, I repeat, is an impediment to development and must be combated as such.

I also express, as you would expect, my fervent wish for peace. On this day, I think particularly of our domestic peace, peace in our homes, in the villages, and in the thousands of communities that constitute the nucleus of our nation. Where peace does not yet reign, we must take advantage of this feast of fellowship, which the New Year Eve happens to be, to restore it. Let each one accept their mistakes and forgive their neighbor. As you know, Cote d'Ivoire is one of the few African countries in which the social order has never been seriously disturbed. That must continue, and we must at all cost preserve our ingrained unity. Let us trust one another.

Finally, for the time being, I hope that this New Year's Eve will enable each person to temporarily forget his worries in a joyful mood of merry-making and hope for 1995 which, with the cooperation of all, cannot but be better than the year drawing to an end. Once more, I wish a Happy New Year to you all, my dear brothers and sisters.

## Liberia

### Taylor Orders Troops To Prepare for Disarmament

AB0201120095 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 2 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Taylor, is



said to have instructed hundreds of his fighters to be in readiness for disarmament and demobilization under the Cotonou and Akosombo Accords. A press release from the NPFL press and information bureau quotes Mr. Taylor as saying he will personally ensure peace and national reconciliation, disarmament, and free and fair elections in 1995. He said being the single most faction responsible for the war, the NPFL will demonstrate its commitment to peace, adding we, as Liberians, must together ensure it endures, and the NPFL pledges its cooperation in this regard.

At the same time, the release says, the NPFL has (?made) the relentless efforts of (?living with one's kin), saying this is manifest that Liberians can demonstrate collective capacity and ensure peace. The NPFL says had it not been for the vigilance of neighborhood watch teams the enemies of peace and the Akosombo Accord would have continued to massacre people only for political greed and power.

#### Denies Violating Cease-Fire

AB0201194595 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 2 Jan 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Within the last few minutes we had a call from the NPFL [National Patriotic Front] faction leader Charles Taylor, who is in Totota. Robin White asked him how he responded to Alhaji Koromah's allegations:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well look, I think the Liberian people want us to give them a government. We are not going to be crying about everything. We were in Accra when Alhaji attacked my headquarters—we did not complain about it—we successfully expelled them from our headquarters. I have moved back to my headquarters. We have an agreement and a cease-fire and we are not going to violate it. He... [pauses] his men are giving us a little bit of trouble across the Sinkor River, but we are not going to cry about it, because the Liberian people are tired and they just need to just stop complaining and let us go back to Accra and get this government seated by the 12th—as the people expect us to do.

[White] They expect high. Have you launched a massive offensive against him or not?

[Taylor] We have not launched a massive offensive against anybody. If Alhaji expected to have stayed in Gbarnga, he must be disappointed. The NPFL power mission came in and expelled both he and the LPC [Lofa Peace Council]. We have been having low skirmishes with the LPC out of Buchanan, but we need to move forward. There would be no problem here and there. No one can expect that there would not be problems, but as for the violation of the cease-fire, no, we are not going to violate the cease-fire and, in fact, we are going to act against anyone that tries to do it.

[White] But all in all, is this cease-fire... [pauses] do you think it is going to stick, or not stick, with all these accusations flying?

[Taylor] No, the cease-fire is going to stick. What we are saying now is that: Look, where we see the violation, we are going to report it—just as we did this one—but we are going to act defensively to make sure that there is no aggression. But, I am sure Robin, that as soon as this government is seated, by or before the 12th, all of this foolishness is going to stop. I think the Liberian people are ready for a good government, and the NPFL is ready to help in that process and to make ourselves available. Even if we have to personally sit on the Council of State to make it work, we are prepared to do it. [end recording]

#### AFL's Bowen Says Cease-Fire 'Holding Fine'

AB0201102595 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Dec 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Liberia it's now four days since a cease-fire was supposed to come into force. On day one there were reports of sporadic violations in the south of the country around Buchanan, but nothing significant. Yesterday, all was reported quiet. One of the parties to the accord signed by all seven warring factions is the Armed Forces of Liberia. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked its commander, General Hezekiah Bowen, whether the cease-fire was holding together.

[Begin recording] [Bowen] Well, it's alright. All is well. It is holding fine.

[White] Have there been any violations at all that you know of?

[Bowen] Eh, not to my knowledge, not to my knowledge.

[White] So your men have not been fighting anybody?

[Bowen] No, not at all. Not at all, Robin.

[White] So what's your next step?

[Bowen] Well, we have dispatched our frontline commanders to go and educate our soldiers, I mean, to be educated on the cease-fire.

[White] Have you yourself been talking to representatives of the other factions in Monrovia.

[Bowen] Oh yes, those that are in Monrovia. I talked with General Johnson. He is right in town. I talked with Koromah representative—he is also in town—and Taylor has representatives as well in Monrovia, so we keep talking.

[White] And how are you getting on together?

[Bowen] Fine, very well!

[White] So, do you foresee any problems cropping up?

[Bowen] Well, Robin, I am not God to say or fortune-teller to say well this will happen tomorrow, that will happen tomorrow, but as far as I am concerned we signed a document in good faith so I'm sure that everybody will live up to the commitment. [end recording]

#### Clarifies Stand on Nonaggression Pact

AB0301103095 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lieutenant General J. Hezekiah Bowen of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] has been making clarifications on the nonaggression pact signed by the AFL, NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and Ulimo [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. A defense news release says he told senior officers and frontline commanders of the AFL that the pact ensures that the cease-fire holds and does not mean that the AFL will join forces with the NPFL to attack Monrovia as is being speculated in the city.

Gen. Bowen pointed out that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] peacekeepers are in Liberia to help the AFL and Liberians maintain a conducive security environment throughout the country, adding that it will be naive and foolish to think that the AFL will join forces with any warring faction to attack its own interest. According to him, the AFL is anxious to see a complete cessation of hostilities, the establishment of buffer zones and save havens, and disarmament and demobilization. He also said AFL's involvement in the peace talks is non-political and is for the sole purpose of ensuring that every faction is accommodated, adding that AFL's major concern is Liberia.

#### Ulimo Leader Says NPFL Violating Cease-Fire

AB0201190695 *London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Jan 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] claims it is under attack from its rival Ulimo [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. But tonight, we got a call from Ulimo leader Alhaji Koromah in Voinjama, putting a very different light on the situation. On the line, Robin White asked him what his information was:

[Begin recording] [Koromah] I have called there to alert the international community, especially ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to tell them that it would appear that Charles Taylor is not serious about peace in Liberia, because just about the time that the cease-fire was to be in force, implemented, Mr. Taylor's forces have launched a new offensive against our position in Bong County, and we consider this as total hypocrisy on the part of the NPFL having gone to Accra. And therefore we want to make it clear to ECOWAS that if Mr. Taylor is not serious about this, we

will not be attending any more conference to waste our time and we will settle this matter militarily.

[White] But what are your latest military information?

[Koromah] Well, Taylor since five days ago... [pauses] his forces have launched an offensive against our positions in Bong County in the towns of (Camp Nama), Jowa, Wenshu, and the outskirts of Gbarnga, where it appears that Mr. Taylor actually does not want peace in the country; and therefore, we will not stand by and allow his offensive to continue. We are giving him 72 hours to disengage, or we will have to take the necessary position.

[White] So you are saying that if he does not stop attacking you within the next couple of days, the cease-fire is off?

[Koromah] The cease-fire is already off because he has broken the cease-fire. He violated it from a day before the cease-fire and he continues to attack our positions.

[White] Mr. Koromah, the NPFL is accusing you of being the violator of the cease-fire.

[Koromah] I think this is foolishness. Do you understand me? That is complete foolishness. You know I am just telling that is nonsense. So I want to make it very clear, I am writing some letters to ECOWAS and to the UN. If a decisive move cannot be taken and the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] and Burkina Faso, they have a lot of a role to play in Mr. Taylor's activities. [sentence as heard] We are warning and advising them to take the necessary steps or they should not be surprised one day to see that the war would filter into the Ivory Coast from the Liberian border. [end recording]

#### NPFL Claims Ulimo Attacking

AB0201192695 *London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Jan 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The cease-fire which has been in force in Liberia since last Thursday is starting to look decidedly shaky. It was finally agreed on after more than three months of negotiations between the factions. But it seems there have already been serious violations in NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] territory. From Gbarnga, our correspondent (Jonathan Pelaili) faxed this report:

NPFL chief of staff Lieutenant General (Benjamin Yeteyin) told me in the Bong County town of Balakowa that fighting is going on in Salaya District. Gen. (Yeteyin) claimed that Ulimo [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] forces loyal to Alhaji Koromah were trying to cross the Saint Paul River into Bong County, with the ultimate goal of attacking Gbarnga. Gen. (Yeteyin) said the NPFL fighters had reacted in self-defense, and that in any case fighters in

Salaya District lost contact with their headquarters several months ago and may be unaware that a cease-fire has come into effect. When we get through to them, they will stop fighting, he said. The evidence of fighting before the cease-fire is still highly visible. Hundreds of skulls and decomposed corpses are scattered in the town of Balefani, where the NPFL and Ulimo fought a fierce battle last month.

Balakowa itself was calm yesterday, but the presence of many armed men was frightening for displaced civilians returning home. And despite the claims of NPFL commanders that their troops had only fired in self-defense, it seems the mood among the fighters themselves is that they were prepared to go on the offensive.

#### UN Official Comments on Cease-Fire Violations

AB3012130594 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT  
30 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, Dec 30 (AFP)—Renewed clashes between Liberia's armed factions were reported less than 24 hours after a ceasefire came into effect to end five years of civil war, UN sources said Friday [30 December]. However, a UN official put the incidents down to a "communication problem" and said there was "no need for alarm" as some fighters may not yet know about the ceasefire. "It will take some time for all the fighters to be informed," the official said.

Clashes were reported Thursday in the southeastern Rivercess County between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) and the Liberia Peace Council (LPC), several hours after the ceasefire took effect at midnight Wednesday.

Each faction has blamed the other for the incident. An LPC official claimed "the ceasefire had to be broken" due to an "unprovoked attack" by NPFL gunmen. But NPFL officials said the LPC launched the attack across a major highway. Fighting between the two factions has also been reported in the southeastern Grand Bassa county, according to military sources in the capital.

The NPFL has clashed with Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn wing of the United Liberation Movement (Ulimo) at Bong Mines, 75 kilometres (45 miles) north of Monrovia. Johnson confirmed the report but said he had told his men to respect the ceasefire.

Under the ceasefire agreement reached in Ghana, which currently chairs the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Liberia's warlords are to continue informing their fighters about the ceasefire until January 11.

A Ghanaian delegation arrived in Monrovia on Friday "to hold discussions with warlords and other parties to the Liberian conflict," an official of the African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) said. The multinational Nigerian-led force was despatched to Monrovia in August

1990. It has been protecting the capital from attacks by factions warring over the interior of the country.

The Ghanaian delegation is headed by Captain Kojo Tsikata and includes Ghana's Deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Chambas.

Tsikata is a close adviser to Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings who, with Chambas, was closely involved in the talks which led to the Accra peace accord, signed by all Liberia's seven warring factions on December 21. [passage omitted]

#### ECOMOG Spokesman Says Peacekeepers To Stay

AB3112174194 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT  
31 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, Dec 31 (AFP)—The multinational peacekeeping force deployed in Liberia will stay in place until a peace accord signed this month has been fully implemented, a force spokesman said Friday, ending fears it was poised to pull out.

Major Shola Akinola, spokesman for the African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG), told AFP: "ECOMOG has a mandate to bring peace to Liberia and we are going to implement that mandate before pulling out."

The accord, sponsored by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the latest in a series of peace agreements brokered during five years of civil war, was signed on December 21.

ECOWAS, the force's parent body, had in recent months threatened to withdraw the troops amid increasing frustration over the repeated failure of peace initiatives and financial difficulties experienced by its member states.

Renewed clashes between the country's armed factions were reported Thursday, just hours after a ceasefire agreed under the terms of the accord came into effect at midnight Wednesday.

But a UN official put the incidents down to a "communication problem" and said there was "no need for alarm" as some fighters might not yet know about the ceasefire.

The multinational force was despatched to Monrovia in August 1990. It has been protecting the capital from attacks by factions warring over the interior of the country.

The recent arrival of arms and munitions should "convince the Liberian people that ECOMOG is here to stay until lasting peace is restored," the spokesman said.

Akinola refused to give the force's current strength, saying only that "there are sufficient men on the ground to implement the mandate."

Nigeria, the largest contributor to the force, announced Thursday it was reducing its contingent from 9,000 to



6,000 men. Until that announcement military sources put ECOMOG's strength at around 13,500 troops.

Other participating countries are Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

#### **Ghanaian Calls on Liberians To Support Accord**

*AB3012203194 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT  
30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, Dec 30 (AFP)—A key broker in the negotiations that led to last week's Accra peace accord called Friday [30 December] on all Liberians to "get involved" and stop having doubts about the agreement.

Ghana's deputy foreign minister, Mohamed Chambas, said during a brief visit to Monrovia that the international community "welcomed" the agreement, which signals "new expectations and hope for United Nations investment in peace in Liberia."

Chambas commended the seven factions that signed the accord for effecting a ceasefire as planned at midnight on December 28 and played down the importance of several reported ceasefire violations.

"Skirmishes or misunderstandings may occur in any ceasefire but by and large the ceasefire is holding," Chambas said.

But he warned that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) expects "no problem" when the time comes for the signatories to name their representatives to the new five-member council of state, or collective presidency.

Under the agreement the transitional body should take office within 14 days of the ceasefire date.

Calling on warlords to cooperate with the African peace-keeping force ECOMOG, the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia "and all others involved with implementation of the peace process", Chambas blamed "lack of seriousness on the part of Liberians and financial constraints facing countries contributing troops" for earlier threats to withdraw ECOMOG.

"These constraints remain, but with the new agreement, we will seek assistance from the international community for ECOMOG to remain on the sub-regional mission," he added.

During the visit Chambas, who was due to leave Friday evening, met representatives of all seven factions and told them to be "patriotic".

"I also reminded them about the commitment of the sub-region and the international community to help them bring peace to Liberia. And the response from them has been positive," Chambas said.

The Accra accord was signed in the Ghanaian capital last week after nearly two months of talks brokered by Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings as current ECOWAS chairman.

The Liberian conflict erupted in December 1989 as a rebellion by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) against the bloodstained regime of former president Samuel Doe, who was tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group nine months later in Monrovia.

#### **Nigeria**

#### **Abacha Urges Army To Disengage From Politics**

*AB0101141195 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has called on the members of the Armed Forces to support the political disengagement program of his administration. In a New Year message to the Armed Forces, Gen. Abacha assured the military that the regime has no desire to perpetuate itself in power. He reminded the military of the vital role it was expected to play to ensure the success of the program. The head of state said this should be done through commitment and good conduct within the largest society. He noted the effect of inflation on the soldiers' incomes but said that the current economic crisis was a global phenomenon. Gen. Abacha promised that the government will continue to cushion the effect of inflation and advised the soldiers to be prudent in their spending and get closer to their families.

He also noted the circumstances leading to military intervention in the country's governance, stressing that it was usual for nations to go through turbulent periods in their history. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces expressed the hope that, with the support of the military and other Nigerians, experiences of the past will strengthen the nation to forge ahead. He also paid tribute to soldiers and the police who distinguished themselves in international assignments, especially under the auspices of the United Nations and other regional organizations.

#### **Abiola Reportedly Backed Abacha Military Coup**

*AB3012165894 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT  
30 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 30 Dec (AFP)—Chief Tony Anenih, a Social Democratic Party (SDP) official, stated today that Moshood Abiola, the Nigerian opposition figure who has been imprisoned and accused of treason, incited—along with other politicians and soldiers—the military takeover, in order to implement "as early as possible" the results of the 12 June 1993 elections.

In a full-page communique published by several national dailies, Chief Anenih, the former chairman of the

banned SDP, affirmed that before General Sani Abacha took power on 17 November 1993, SDP management and that of a rival conservative party which has also been banned, the National Republican Convention [NRC], had agreed to "persuade Ernest Shonekan, the head of the National Interim Government [ING], to hand over power to Mr. Abiola on 31 March 1994."

According to Mr. Anenih, Moshood Abiola knew about this plan but, "unfortunately, he abandoned it—perhaps because he preferred a military intervention which would permit a more rapid implementation of the 12 June results."

The ING took over power on 26 August 1993, two months after General Babangida resigned in the aftermath of his annulment of the 12 June presidential election results—of which Mr. Abiola has always affirmed he was the winner.

Before his arrest on 23 June, Chief Abiola had denied on several occasions that he had called on soldiers to intervene after the annulment of the election results. The soldiers, including Gen. Sani Abacha, publicly accused politicians, including Mr. Abiola, of encouraging them to intervene.

Although the Constitutional Conference recommended 1 January 1996 for the transfer of power to civilians, Mr. Anenih, who is himself a conference delegate, suggested that "a few additional months" be given to the soldiers to enable them to end the implementation of their political program. But he warned that Nigerians would not accept postponement beyond 1997, the year that was initially recommended by the political committee in charge of transition at the Constitutional Conference.

## Sierra Leone

### Government Forces Kill 11 Rebels in Kenema

*AB3112195994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For the last week, Kenema in eastern Sierra Leone, has like some other major towns in that country been under rebel attack and that in spite of their expressed willingness to hold peace talks. Now, though, it seems like the government troops are finally hitting back. Lansana Fofana has been monitoring developments in Kenema today and from Freetown, he telexed this report:

This morning troops of the First Battalion ambushed a band of rebels on the outskirts of Kenema, killing 11. I understand the rebels and their commander, Black Jesus, had vowed to take control of the Islamic Secondary School and establish a base there. Black Jesus is said to be a former pupil of the school. According to a journalist whom I spoke to on the line to Kenema, the corpses of the dead rebels were put on public display. Hundreds of curious civilians converged on the scene. Some of the

dead rebels were dressed in military combat fatigues and had various magic talismen hanging from their bodies.

I was told that this morning's government success has helped to assuage the fears of civilians living in Kenema and some shops have cautiously opened their doors, but business people are distressed by the fact that banks are still closed so they have no access to their funds. Furthermore, food shortages in Kenema are predicted as the highway linking the town with the capital is still cut off. Kenema has come under attack almost daily since Christmas, but it is thought that government forces are now combing the area by which the rebels have been attacking Kenema along the (Waman-Abu) road, but the 9 P.M. to 9 A.M. curfew remains in force in the town.

### RUF Rebels Attack Village Near Freetown

*AB0101204695 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone are not relenting in their Christmas and New Year offensive against government troops. They have attacked Bo in the south, Kenema in the east, and Mabroka in the north, and although the government keeps claiming successes, the rebels continue to make inroads into new areas. From Freetown, Victor Silva faxed this report:

This morning at around eight o'clock, rebels of the Revolutionary United Front launched an attack on the village of Foreduku, a settlement near the town of Lunsar, the first time they have approached so close to the capital. Military sources here say that a number of houses were set on fire and at least one commercial vehicle was taken out of action, traveling along the main road which links Freetown with Makeni, the largest town in the north.

I was told the Army was alerted by civilians who reported suspicious movements, and when troops went to investigate they were shot at. For the first time, the government has used helicopters in action against the rebels. A military spokesman told me that the first sortie by the air wing of the Sierra Leone Army had been a complete success and that the rebels had fled into the bush when the helicopters opened fire. An aid worker speaking on the radio link from Lunsar told me that the fighting had died down by 10 o'clock this morning. One source told me that the group of rebels that attacked Foreduku were among those who recently attacked Mile 91 also in the north.

There have also been attacks today at Kenema in the east of the country. Rebels attacked several points outside the town, torching a number of houses. An army spokesman told me that they did not need to drive back the rebels as they are already fleeing the government dragnet that is being drawn in around them.

Meanwhile, Head of State Captain Valentine Strasser is unusually silent. This year there has been no traditional Christmas or New Year message. No reason has been given, but it is generally believed he is keeping a low profile in contemplation of the enormous task of attempting to bring the conflict to an end.

**Soldier Killed in Army, Resident Tension**

*AB0201184195 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 2 Jan 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been another setback for the Sierra Leonean security forces defending the southern town of Bo from the recent spate of attacks by the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. The rebels have been particularly active in the last few days and the Army seems to have got the residents of Bo firmly on their side. But now, it looks as if things are going wrong. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

Reports from Bo say that tension is running high between the Army and members of civilian groups that have been helping to repel rebel attacks on the town. According to Army sources, things came to a head

yesterday afternoon when rebels attacked the settlement of (Koko Felay), three miles from the town. Fleeing residents were urged by people in Bo to go back and counter-attack. Armed with machetes and axes, the group drove off the rebels, but at the same time killed a soldier who was identified by some as having been involved in the attack. One civilian, who protested that the soldier was genuine, was also killed. And indeed, the soldier killed was later discovered to have been attached to the 2d Battalion in Makeni and who was on leave.

Bo residents explained that the mix-up was possible because the rebels wear similar kits to the Army. One resident told me that the Army's praise of local civilian defense groups has not gone down well with some sections in the Army. Sensing the tension, the authorities yesterday enforced a 10am-to-6pm curfew. A colleague in Bo told me the authorities were making efforts to cool tempers.

Meanwhile, this morning, the brigade headquarters at Bo revealed at a press briefing that rebels attacked the town of (Bompey), 12 miles from Bo, at the weekend. The only casualty was the local region chief, O.B.Z. Walters, who drowned while trying to escape by swimming across the Taia River.



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